PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II. PORTLAND, ME., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863. WHOLE NO. 326.

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor,

Is published at No. 82½ EXCHANGE STREET, IN FOX BLOCK, by

N. A. FOSTER & CO.

Terms:

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at $6.00 per year in advance, to which will be added twenty-five cents for each three months' delay, and if not paid for at the end of the year the paper will be discontinued.

Single copies three cents.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS is published every Thursday morning, at $2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.25 if paid within six months; and $2.50, if payment be delayed beyond the year.

Rates of Advertising:

$1.25 per square daily first week; 75 cents per week after; three insertions or less, $1.00; continuing every other day after first week, 50 cents.

Half square, three insertions or less, 75 cents; one week, $1.00; 50 cents per week after.

Under head of AMUSEMENTS, $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, $1.75 per square first week, $1.00 per square after; three insertions or less, $1.25; half a square, three insertions, $1.00; one week, $1.25.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in reading columns, 12 cents per line for one insertion. No charge less than fifty cents.

LEGAL NOTICES at usual rates.

Advertisements inserted in the MAINE STATE PRESS (which has a large circulation in every part of the State) for 38 cents per square in addition to the above rates for each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ All communications intended for the paper should be directed to the "*Editor of the Press*," and those of a business character to the *Publishers*.

☞ The PORTLAND DAILY and MAINE STATE PRESS Office, in FOX BLOCK, No. 82½ Exchange Street, is open at all hours during the day and evening, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening.

☞ JOB PRINTING of every description executed with dispatch; and all business pertaining to the office or paper promptly transacted on application as above.

F. Tracy, Traveling Agent.

Monday Morning, July 13, 1863.

Deposition of Albert P. Bibber,

ONE OF THE FISHERMEN CAPTURED BY THE ARCHER.

I, Albert P. Bibber, of Falmouth, in the District and State of Maine, on oath, depose and say, that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1863, between ten and eleven o'clock A. M., I was in my row boat, about eight miles to the south east of the Damariscove Island, hauling my trawl, aided by Elbridge Titcomb. We had about twenty-five lines to our trawl and we had undersceen all but two lines. There were no other boats near us, except one about half a mile off. The nearest land was Pumpkin Island, and that about five miles off. I saw a fishing vessel running down to us about half a mile distant, bearing about south west. The persons on board hailed us, "Boat ahoy. Come alongside." I replied, "I cannot do it." They ordered me alongside again, and I told them I could not come, that I was under my trawl. They replied, "Cut it." I replied I shouldn't do it. The vessel then stood off a short distance and hove to, put out a boat with five men in it, and the boat soon came alongside my boat. The man in charge of the boat told me that I was taken by the Confederate Privateer Alabama, that is, as near as I can recollect. I think a part had pistols and all had side knives. Two of them got into my boat and ordered me and my partner alongside their vessel, the two strangers rowing as well as my partner and myself. I went aboard with my partner, and we were both left to go about as we chose.

The vessel was a fishing schooner of about ninety tons, all fitted and found for the Banks I did not see more than eight or nine men on board, besides myself and Titcomb. I don't remember what, if anything, was said before I was ordered into the cabin. Titcomb was ordered in first, and he left when I went in. I had been on board an hour or more, when I was ordered into the cabin. I took a seat, and the person I took for the captain asked me where I belonged. I told him I belonged near by Portland. He asked me about the war, the fishery, the steamboats and the cutter. He seemed principally to want to know the news about the war. I told him I had been fishing some time, that I had not heard of any late news, and I had not heard anything that was going on. I told him all I knew about the steamboats and the hours they run, but I told him I was not very well posted about them. He seemed to want to know most about what time English boats run. I told him I could not tell where the cutter was, but I saw a topsail schooner go into Boothbay harbor that morning that I took for her. I told him that the last I knew, her complement of men was thirty, but that I had not known anything about her for a long time. I don't recollect that he asked anything about her guns. He got up and started to go out of the cabin saying, "All I want of you is to take this vessel in and out of Portland." I made no answer. That was all he said to me for the day, that I recollect of. I went upon deck and stayed there most of the time until we came to anchor in Portland harbor. He did not call upon me to take the vessel in, and I did not assist in the least in taking her into Portland harbor.

We finally came to anchor to the eastward of Pomeroy's rock off Fish Point, Portland harbor, about a quarter of a mile from the rock. It was, I should judge, at the time we anchored about half-past seven or near sunset of said Friday, and I remained upon deck until about nine o'clock. In that time they passed on deck, out of the cabin, ten or twelve clothes bags. All the persons on board were at the time they took me and remained all the time I was with them, in fishermen's clothes, except the person I have called the captain. He had on blue or black pants and a blue frock coat. He had nothing on that looked like uniform, either naval or military. After they got into the harbor of Portland the men put on their belt s, pistols, and cutlasses, and most of them were so armed before nine o'clock. My partner was with me most of the time. He did not assist at all in piloting the vessel into the harbor, and neither was called upon for that purpose. About 9 o'clock Titcomb and myself were ordered below into the cabin and fastened up, and one man was left at the gangway, as near as we could judge. From the time that I went on board until we were put below, no boat left the vessel and no person left it. When we were thus put into the cabin we laid down in the berths. A man came down and said, "Men, don't attempt to come upon deck to-night. Make no noise or resistance, and it will be all the better for you." I said, "Aye, aye, sir." From the time we went on board the vessel until we went below as just stated, no boat came to the vessel and no person communicated with any one on board. I was on deck constantly, excepting the time I was in the cabin first as before stated, and the time I spent in eating dinner.

After being left alone I heard noise of hoisting and a stir about deck, until I should think twelve, or half-past twelve o'clock I should judge. I did not sleep a wink, and I heard nothing afterwards but the tread of the watchman on deck until about daybreak. Then I heard a noise alongside. Men got upon deck and opened the companion way down and ordered us upon deck. Titcomb and myself both went on deck. The vessel was where she was when I went below at night. Both Titcomb and myself were ordered into our own boat alongside. I hesitated a moment. The order came, "Hurry up men; hurry up men," and so I went aboard. Three or four men got into the boat and rowed us alongside the cutter. It was daylight, and I could see the cutter near us with all sail on and two boats towing. She was about an eighth of a mile east of Fish Point. When we got alongside I was ordered on board, and I think one man got out with me, an officer I think.

Nothing was said to me for an hour, I should think, when one of the men said to me, "what do you think of this? Did you think of this when we came in last night?" I replied that I did not. He asked me if I did not think it was well done, to take the cutter out with all hands aboard, without any trouble. I told him I thought it was a very daring act. He said he would have done a good deal more, had he had a good wind when he commenced. He asked me, if I was acquainted through the way the cutter was going. I told him I was. He said, "Is there plenty of water?" I told him it was a very shallow place at low water. He said, "I shall go out this way." We were then to the northward of Fort Gorges. I don't recollect that he said anything further, except "Don't get this vessel aground." I made no reply whatever. I was on the main deck; I had made no remark about the course or direction of the vessel, and had been asked no questions. A man was at the wheel, but I had not spoken to him or been near him. A man was ordered by the officer to heave the lead. Don't know that I heard what depth was reported. We were then being towed to the northeast. There was no wind. We kept on until we got abreast the passage between Cow Island and Hog Island. I was then asked if the cutter would not go through that passage. I told him it was a very bad passage. He said he should go through, and told the man at the wheel to keep her off. She was kept off and taken through that passage. No questions were asked me about the course, and we went through it very quick, as a breeze sprang up just as we entered the passage. I gave no directions as to the course and was not asked to give any. After getting through there, the cutter was in an open seaway and kept right out to sea.

Before we got to the Green Islands I asked the captain if he would not let me go. He said he should not. I saw two men that looked like the cutter's crew come up with irons on, and their irons were taken off while they went to the water spout, and then they were ironed again and taken below. Besides those, I saw no other persons aboard except those I had seen the day previous in the schooner. After getting three miles beyond the Green Islands I asked again to be let go. He told me, no, he would stand off a little further, then he would heave to and wait for the schooner to come up.

When out past Cod Ledge we saw steamers coming and when they were within about two miles I asked again to be let go. He told me he didn't care; I might take either of the little boats alongside. I got into the boat as soon as the word was given and rowed off. One of the men said I had better row a little quartering, for they should fire soon. I finally reached the Steamer Forest City, and was taken aboard, and related all the circumstances to the officers. I told the captain that the schooner was somewhere between Portland and Jewell Island. He hesitated a few minutes and under my direction ran for her. I remained on board the Forest City until I was landed at Fort Preble, where I am now detained. When I was taken on board the schooner, I supposed it was a drunken crew of fishermen on a frolic, and I saw nothing suspicious until nearly half way to Portland when I saw them passing arms out of the hold for inspection, and it was while I so supposed that they were fishermen that they asked me about the steamboats, the cutter and other things I have before mentioned as being inquired about.

(Signed) ALBERT P. BIBBER.

Removal!

BYRON GREENOUGH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hats, Caps, and FUR GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

140 MIDDLE STREET,

where they have a large and well selected stock, which will be sold as LOW as can be bought in New England.

All the Summer Styles NOW READY.

BYRON GREENOUGH & CO

140 Middle Street, Portland.

ap20 3md&w

GRAY'S Celebrated HAIR Restorative

It is not a Dye!

$1000 PREMIUM. $1000

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS

WILL RESTORE GREY OR DISEASED HAIR TO ITS

Original Condition & Color,

Will prevent the Hair from Falling Off, and promote a New and Healthy Growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the hair a Clean, Glossy Appearance, and is a Certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete dressing for the hair. Read the following testimonial:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.

Dear Sir: Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*, and you may also referany doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, New York.

Other testimonials may be seen at the Restorative Depot, 391 Broadway, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor, (WM. GRAY) at the Restorative Depot, 391 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all druggists.

H. H. HAY, Wholesale Druggist, Agent for Portland and vicinity. je25'63 d&w1y2

[Copyright secured.]

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the *monthly sickness* in cases of obstructions, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold without a *single failure*, when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health *in any case*.

☞ It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by express, *closely sealed*, to all parts of the country.

PRICES—Full strength, $10; half strength, $5; quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

☞ *REMEMBER—This medicine is designed expressly for obstinate cases, which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.*

☞ *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!* None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. M.* at his *Remedial Institute for Special Diseases*, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I.

☞ This *Specialty* embraces all diseases of a *private* nature, both of MEN and WOMEN, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving them his *whole attention*.

☞ Consultations by letter or otherwise are *strictly confidential*, and medicines will be sent by express, *secure from observation*, to all parts of the United States. Also accommodations for ladies from abroad wishing for a secure and quiet RETREAT, with good care, until restored to health.

CAUTION.—It has been estimated that over *two hundred thousand dollars* are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, without *any benefit* to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, *without inquiry*, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant *assertions*, in praise of *themselves*. If, therefore, you would avoid *being humbugged*, take no man's word, *no matter what his pretensions are*, but MAKE INQUIRY;—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases on. of ten, are begns, there is no safety in trusting *any of them*, unless you know *who* and *what* they are.

☞ Dr. M. will send FREE, by enclosing one stamp as above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on *Private Diseases generally*, giving full information, *with the most undoubted references and testimonials*, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of *ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER*.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address *plainly*, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above. dec6 dawly s30

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. GOLDER,

Furniture and Crockery WAREROOMS,

Nos. 148 and 150 Middle Street,

Fashionable Parlor, Chamber, —AND— COMMON FURNITURE.

—ALSO—

Looking Glasses and Mattresses.

ALSO, DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF

China, Crockery, and GLASS WARE,

Britannia, Plated Ware, —AND— TABLE CUTLERY,

☞ All of which will be sold very LOW for CASH. my18 tf

Scotch Canvas,

—FOR SALE BY—

JAMES T. PATTEN & CO., Bath, Me.

200 BOLTS Superior Bleached
300 do All Long flax "Government contract,"
300 do Extra All Long flax
300 do Navy Fine
} Alma Works, Arbroath.

Delivered in Portland or Boston.

Bath, April 20, 1863. ap22 dtf

FIREWORKS! FOR JULY 4th.

CUTTER & AUSTIN,

(Successors to HOLDEN, CUTTER & CO.,)

32 & 36 Federal, and 107, 111 & 113 Congress Streets, Boston.

Wholesale dealers in Fireworks of every description. On hand, a large stock of FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES and CHINESE FIREWORKS. Exhibitions furnished to any amount. Orders solicited, and Price Lists forwarded to dealers if requested. je10 dtjy4

WHITE LEAD!

H. N. F. MARSHALL & CO.,

Store 78 Broad Street.....Boston

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARSHALL'S Pure and Ext. Pure White Lead.
" Superior White Lead.
" Buckeye do Nos. 1 & 2.
All colors ground in oil put up in assorted cans.
" Dry, warranted superior.

☞ 78 BROAD STREET, BOSTON. je18 d3m

FROST & FRYE,

—DEALERS IN—

Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed,

No. 100 Commercial Street.

AMARIAH FROST. ADDISON FRYE.

Portland, February 4, 1863. eodtf

MACHINERY,

Steam and Gas Fittings, &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he may be found at

37 UNION STREET,

(until his shop is rebuilt,) ready to answer any orders for steam, gas and water pipes.

Steam and Gas Fittings of all descriptions.

Will also attend to fitting the above for steam or gas.

Orders received for Pattern making, and Steam and other machinery, Boilers, Water Tanks, &c.

Will devote his personal attention to arranging and setting Engines, Boilers, Shafting, on reasonable terms. IRA WINN Agent

dec16 dtf

NEW Livery Stable!

The subscriber, having fitted up a Livery Stable on Franklin street, between Federal and Congress streets, is prepared to accommodate his friends with good

Horses and Carriages,

at reasonable rates. ☞ A share of public patronage is solicited. SAMUEL WELLS.

Portland, May 28, 1863. my29 3md

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AND All the Accompaniments.

Fishing Tackle!

The BEST Assortment in the City.

G. L. BAILEY - - - 42 Exchange Street.

ap27 ieodtf

FAIRBANKS' Standard SCALES.

These celebrated Scales are still made by the original inventors, (AND ONLY BY THEM,) and are constantly receiving all the improvements which their long experience and skill can suggest.

They are correct in principle, thoroughly made, of the best materials, and are perfectly accurate and durable in operation.

For sale, in every variety, as

Hay, Coal and Railroad Scales!

BUTCHERS', GROCERS', DRUGGISTS', CONFECTIONERS' and GOLD

SCALES!

Beams, Weights, &c., &c.

With a complete variety of

WEIGHING APPARATUS,

—BY—

FAIRBANKS & BROWN,

118 MILK STREET....corner of Batterymarch Street

Boston.

Sold in Portland by EMERY & WATERHOUSE oc25 tf

JOHN W. MUNGER,

Notary Public,

Office.....166 Fore Street

IS prepared to *Note and Extend Marine Protests* and to execute any *Notarial* business that may be required. ap19 eod3m

Bird Cages and Bird Seed.

A GOOD assortment of Bird Cages and Bird Seed for sale by KENDALL & WHITNEY. my19 tf

Seizure of Goods.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, District of Portland and Falmouth, PORTLAND, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described Goods have been seized at this port for a violation of the Revenue Laws, viz:

One box containing three watches on board steamship Jura; three pieces woolen cloth on board steamship Hibernian; one thousand cigars at T. L. Libby's house; three bbls. sugar on board brig J. Pollede; one bbl. sugar on board sch C. D. Horton; four bbls. molasses on Smith's wharf; three bbls. molasses at P. Randall & Son's store; one bbl. sugar on board brig Loch Lomond. Any person, or persons, desiring the same, are requested to appear and make such claims within ninety days from the day of the date hereof. Otherwise the said goods will be disposed of in accordance with the act of Congress, approved April 2, 1844.

jy10 dtf JEDEDIAH JEWETT, Collector.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COAL & WOOD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH,
HAZELTON LEHIGH,
COLERAINE LEHIGH,
LOCUST MOUNTAIN,
JOHN'S,
THE GENUINE LOBBERY,

Pure and Free Burning.

CUMBERLAND COAL

FOR SMITHS' USE.

THESE Coals are strictly of the best quality, an warranted, to give satisfaction.

Also, for sale, best quality of Nova Scotia and other

Hard and Soft Wood.

The public are requested to call, as we are determined to give good bargains to those who pay cash.

Office, Commercial St., head of Maine Wh'f

SAWYER & WHITNEY.

mch20'63 dly

GARDINER & BROWN,

At 62 Middle Street, Opposite the Custom House,

Have on hand, and are daily receiving the LATEST and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES of

CLOTHS, OVERCOATINGS, Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF THE

Latest Styles of READY-MADE CLOTHING, —AND— Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Portland, Nov. 19, 1862. dtf

A CARD.

DR. S. C. FERNALD, DENTIST,

No. 175 Middl Street.

REFERENCES,.....Drs. BACON and BRESLIN.

Portland, May 25, 1863. tf

Dr. J. H. HEALD

HAVING disposed of his entire interest in his Office to Dr. S. C. FERNALD, would cheerfully recommend him to his former patients and the public. Dr. FERNALD, from long experience, is prepared to insert Artificial Teeth on the "Vulcanite Base," and all other methods known to the profession.

Portland, May 25, 1863. tf

WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES FOR 1863.

THE subscriber again offers the above named Machines, as being unequaled for cheapness, durability, lightness of draft and superior cutting machines. Early orders desirable to ensure a supply

WILLIAM SPARROW, Agent, Brown's Block, Union Street, Portland.

Also, Clean Flax Seed for sowing, Chicory and Tobacco Seed, Grass Seed, Trees, Plants and Bulbs, Onion Sets, Flower Pots, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Shrubs and Vines, Agricultural Tools and Machines, &c., &c.

April 13th, 1863. tf

F. M. CARSLEY,

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,

No. 51 Union Street,

IS prepared to do all kinds of CABINET JOBBING in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Book and Show Cases made to order.

☞ Furniture Made, Repaired and Varnished at SHORT NOTICE.

Portland, May 29, 1863. tf

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

COFFIN & WOODBURY,

No. 85 Commercial Street,

for the purpose of carrying on the

Shipping Business.

We hope by strict attention to business, and determination to please, to merit a liberal share of patronage from those who have occasion to employ us in our line of business. COFFIN & WOODBURY.

HENRY COFFIN. JOHN B. WOODBURY.

April 13th, 1865 d3m*

Removal.

CHARLES F. MOULTON, Dealer in *BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS*, has removed from Union street to 98 Middle street, store formerly occupied by A. Abbott & Son, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers, and all who may favor him with a call.

CHAS. F. MOULTON. 98 Middle Street.

A. ABBOTT would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will continue custom work at the old stand. my27 d1m

I. D. MERRILL & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

No. 27 Union Street, Portland, Me.

Water Closets, Urinals, Force and Suction Pumps Bath Boilers, Wash Bowls, Silver Plated & Brass Cocks, of all kinds constantly on hand.

☞ All kinds of fixtures for hot and cold water set up in the best manner.

All orders in city or country personally attended to

I. D. MERRILL. JOHN BOND. S. D. MERRILL.

aug4dly

JOHN B. BROWN & SONS,

Sugar Refinery,

YORK STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

je23dtf

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 Bounty Money, Back Pay, And Pensions.

THE undersigned is prepared to obtain from the United States Government, $100 Bounty Money, Back Pay, &c., for heirs of Officers or Soldiers dying in the U. S. service.

Invalid Pensions,

Established for Officers and Soldiers, wounded or disabled by sickness contracted while in the service of the United States, in the line of duty.

Pensions

Procured for widows or children of Officers and Soldiers who have died, while in the service of the United States.

Prize Money, Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay collected for Seamen and their heirs.

Fees, for each Pension obtained, Five Dollars.

All Claims against the Government will receive prompt attention.

Post Office address

SETH E. BEEDY

Augusta, Me.

(Office No. 9 State House.)

REFERENCES:

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, U. S. Senate, Hon. Joseph R. Hall, Sec'y of State
Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Nathan Dane, State Treasurer

sep20d&w1tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. L. WINSLOW, Agent,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines, Steam Boilers,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,

Steam Cocks, Valves, Pipes and Connections, Whole sale or Retail.

STEAM AND GAS FITTING,

Done in the best manner.

Works 6 Union St., and 233 & 235 Fore St.,

jnl4dtf PORTLAND, ME.

Real Estate, INVESTMENTS!

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS BEFORE THE RISE!

20 HOUSES, at prices from $1000 to $5000.
100 HOUSE LOTS, at prices from $200 to $3000.
2,000,000 feet of FLATS.
1,000,000 feet of LAND.
2 STORE LOTS on Commercial Street.

MOSES GOULD, 74 Middle St.,

nov27 dtf UP STAIRS.

ALBERT WEBB & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Corn, Flour and Grain,

HEAD OF MERRILL'S WHARF,

Commercial Street.- - Portland, Me.

je23tf

Coats, Pants, Vests, Jackets, Ladies' Riding Habits, &c.,

Cut, made and trimmed by

A. D. REEVES, - - Tailor,

98 EXCHANGE STREET,

Portland, August 6, 1862. dly

Boys, Boys, Boys.

PARTICULAR attention given to CUTTING and MAKING BOYS' GARMENTS, by

A. D. REEVES, - - Tailor,

98 EXCHANGE STREET.

Portland, Aug. 6, 1862. dly

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.,

AGENTS,

Nos. 54 and 56 - - - - - Middle Street.

Needles and Trimmings always on hand.

mch18 tf

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

—BY—

A. D. REEVES, - - - Tailor,

98 EXCHANGE STREET,

Portland, Aug. 6, 1862. dly

SWEAT & CLEAVES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PORTLAND.

OFFICE - - - - 117 Middle Street.

L. D. M. SWEAT. NATHAN CLEAVES

Having a responsible Agent in Washington, will procure Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and all claims against the Government.

my2 dtf

IF YOU —WANT THE— Best Ambrotype or Photograph,

DO not fail to call at No. 27 Market Square, where they take PERFECT LIKENESSES, and warrant satisfaction, at prices which defy competition.

N.B.—Large Ambrotypes *only Fifteen Cents.*

TRASK & LEWIS,

27 Market Square, h'd Preble St

July 14th, 1862. dtf

A. D. REEVES,

The Tailor,

—HAS JUST RETURNED FROM—

NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

With a large and well selected Stock of Spring

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings!

Also a full assortment of

Military Cloths,

And is prepared to make them up at short notice. Call and See,

AT No. 98 EXCHANGE STREET.

Portland, Sept. 24, 1862. dtf

WILLIAM A. PEARCE,

PLUMBER,

—MAKER OF—

FORCE PUMPS AND WATER CLOSETS,

No. 124 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

Warm, Cold and Shower Baths, Wash Bowls, Brass and Silver Plated Cocks.

EVERY Description of Water Fixtures for Dwelling Houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, Ships, &c., arranged and set up in the best manner, and all orders in town or country faithfully executed. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Constantly on hand, Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead, and Beer Pumps of all kinds. july29dly

NOTICE.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

A FULL supply of all kinds of Stamps for sale at my office, No. 22 Exchange street; and the public will be expected to use them on and after this date, (January 1, 1863.)

When sold in sums less than *one dollar*, payment required in Postal Currency.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12½ A. M.; 2 to 4½ P. M.

NATH'L J. MILLER, Collector 1st District State of Maine.

Jan12 tf

DR. JOHN C. MOTT,

Physician & Surgeon,

86 COURT STREET, corner of Howard, Boston, is consulted daily from 10 until 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening, on all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, Scrofulous Affections, Humors of all kinds, Sores, Ulcers and Eruptions, Female Complaints, &c. An experience of over twenty years' extensive practice enables Dr. M. to cure all the most difficult cases. Medicines entirely vegetable. ADVICE FREE.

Mrs. M., who is thoroughly versed in the afflictive maladies of the sex, can be consulted by ladies.

Patients furnished with board and experienced nurses.

Boston, April 28, 1863 eodly

T. R. JONES,

Banking and Exchange Office,

No. 65 Exchange Street,

Up Stairs.

Stocks & Bonds OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

my15 1tf

JOHN W. PERKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS WARE,

FLUID, KEROSENE OIL, &c.,

86 Commercial Street, Thomas Block

jul29d&w1y PORTLAND, ME.

FOR SALE & TO LET.

Counting Room to Let.

COUNTING ROOM over No. 90 Commercial St. Thomas Block, to let. Apply to N. J. MILLER,

mch31 dtf Over 92 Commercial Street.

Office to Let.

ON second floor, Middle Street, centrally situated and easy of access. Apply at No. 61 Commercial Street. feb10 tf

To Let

THE commodious Chamber in the northerly corner of the new brick block, corner of Lime and Milk Streets, directly facing the market. Rent low. Enquire at office of OCEAN INSURANCE CO.,

Sept. 15, 1862. dtf No. 27 Exchange St

House and Lot for $1200.

A GOOD LOT containing over 1700 square feet, with a very good House, on Montgomery street. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. PROCTER, Lime street. ap24 tf

To be Let.

CHAMBERS in the second story, over Store 98 Middle street—Mitchell's Building. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

jan2 tf A. T. DOLE.

For Sale.

THE Three Story Brick Dwelling House, No. 195 Congress street, corner Quincy street. Said House contains fourteen finished rooms; is warmed by furnace; plenty of hard and soft water; an abundance of closet room. Enquire of JAMES E. FERNALD,

ap23 tf 87 Middle Street.

FOR SALE.

House No. 18 Adam street, two stories, and in the best repair. 12 finished rooms, plenty hard and soft water. For particulars enquire of B. J. WILLARD.

je9 d1m*

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, the vacant Lot of Land on Fore street, above India street, recently occupied by B. F. Noble & Co., as a Lumber Yard. Apply to LEWIS PIERCE,

ap30 tf 64 Middle Street.

For Sale or to Let.

CLIFF COTTAGE, containing over 20 rooms, large stable and sheds—situated two and one-half miles from Portland, and the finest situation in Cape Elizabeth for a watering place, and summer boarders. For particulars enquire of GEO. OWEN,

ap7 dtf 31 Winter Street, Portland.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE No. 172 Cumberland Street, between Elm and Chestnut, now occupied by Rev. W. R. Clark. Said house is in good repair, is built of brick, and contains thirteen rooms, lighted with gas. Good cellar and furnace. Title clear.

For particulars enquire of THOMAS R. JONES, or J. C. PROCTER, Lime Street.

mch14 dtf

For Sale.

A two story house, and lot 50x100 feet, on Congress street, nearly opposite the residence of S. L. Carleton, Esq. House nearly new, containing 14 finished rooms, a good cellar, and a good well of water.

Inquire of JOHN C. PROCTER.

je15 3weod

Pleasure Boats

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAUREL, Sch. rigged, 27 feet long.
TWILIGHT, Sloop, 23 feet long.
WATER WITCH, Sloop, 18 feet long.

Apply to E. HARLOW,

my5 dtf 229 Fore Street.

For Sale.

A good two-story house, barn, and carriage-house, with lot 68x88 feet, in Back Cove Village, near Tukey's Bridge, about one mile from Portland post office—a pleasant situation.

Also one house lot on Monument street, in Portland, on which is an unfinished house; and one lot, about one hundred feet square, on Atlantic street; will be sold entire, or in two lots. Terms easy.

Apply to J. HACKER.

je11 deod&wtf32

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his farm near Gorham Corner for sale. Considering the goodness of the farm and buildings, the nearness to the Seminary, Churches, Depot, &c., this is regarded as one of the most desirable residences in Cumberland county. Purchasers are invited to examine the premises. Price $7500. Questions by mail freely answered. GEO. PENDLETON, Gorham.

je6 d&w2m

Desirable Real Estate for Sale.

ONE undivided half of the TWO STORIED BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, WITH LOT NO. 22 GREEN STREET, (above Cumberland.) The lot is about 36 x 100 feet. The house contains ten finished rooms, well arranged for two families, front and back stairs, unfinished attic, good cellar and well supplied with excellent water.

Arrangements can be made for purchasing the whole property if desired.

Apply to C. M. HAWKES.

Residence No 23 Elm street, or at John Lynch & Co., 139 Commercial street.

je5 dtf

FOR SALE.

LAWN COTTAGE, situated in Cape Elizabeth, two miles from Portland Post Office. This is one of the most beautiful country residences in the vicinity of Portland, commanding a fine view of the city, the harbor, and the surrounding country. The house, stable, and outbuildings have every convenience, and are surrounded by shade trees and shrubbery; and are in good repair. Connected with them are two acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and planted with apple, pear and cherry trees, now in bearing condition. On the whole this is one of the most desirable country seats to be found anywhere, and affords a rare opportunity for those desiring to purchase. Inquire of HENRY BAILEY & CO., 18 Exchange St.

je8 3m

Grand Chance for Investment!

STOCK AND STAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being desirous of making a change in their business, offer for sale their Stock and Stand situated in North Yarmouth. The stock consists of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES*, &c., and is one of the best locations for trade in the country. The store is nearly new, with dwelling house attached.

—ALSO,—

They offer one other store and stable near by, with about four acres of land. A good chance for a Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES McLAUGHLIN & CO., Thomas Block, Commercial street, Portland, Me., or of the subscribers, on the premises. I. S. STANWOOD & CO.

North Yarmouth, May 21st, 1863. je4 tfd&w51

A. P. FULLER,

(Successor to JOS. L. KELLEY & CO.,)

Varnish and Japan Manufacturer,

And dealer in

Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Albert and Benzole Spirits.

Office 286 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

je10 4md&w

Removal!

THE Office of *COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE* has been removed to the office *over the Merchants' Exchange.*

22 EXCHANGE STREET.

N. J. MILLER, Collector of First District in Maine.

ap13 dtf

J. C. COLLEY,

Upholsterer,

—HAS TAKEN ROOMS—

NO. 51 UNION STREET,

with F. M. CARSLEY, and is prepared to do all kinds of *FURNITURE REPAIRING* cheaper than it can be done in the city. Furniture made, repaired and varnished at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Don't forget the place, 51 Union st., first door from Middle.

Portland, June 29, 1863. je30 eod3w

Dine at the

MERCHANTS' Exchange Eating House, 17 & 19 Exchange St. Free Lunch every day from 10 to 21. ap8 d6m L. S. TWOMBLY.

LEGAL & OFFICIAL.

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Maine, ss:

PURSUANT to a Monition from the Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the United States District Court, within and for the District of Maine, I hereby give public notice that the following Libel has been filed in said Court, viz:

A *Libel* against THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED CIGARS, seized by the Collector of the District of Portland and Falmouth, on the eleventh day of June instant, at Portland, in said District.

Which seizure was for a breach of the laws of the United States, as is more particularly set forth in said Libel; that a hearing and trial will be had thereon at Portland on the *fourteenth day of July next*, where any persons interested therein may appear and show cause, if any can be shown, wherefore the same should not be decreed forfeit and disposed of according to law.

Dated at Portland this twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1863.

F. A. QUINBY, U. S. Deputy Marshal District of Maine.

je29 d14d

Ordinance of the City respecting Dogs.

SECT. 1.—No dog shall be permitted to go at large or loose, in any street, lane, alley, court, or traveled way, or in any uninclosed or public place in this City, until the owner or keeper of such dog, or the head of the family, or the keeper of the house, store, shop, office, or other place where such dog is kept or harbored, shall have paid to the City Marshal two dollars for a license for such dog to go at large.

SECT. 7. In case any dog shall be found loose, or going at large, contrary to any of the foregoing provisions, the owner or keeper thereof, or the head of the family, or keeper of the house, store, shop, office, or other place where such dog is kept or harbored, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

N. B. The above Ordinance will be strictly enforced. JOHN S. HEALD, City Marshal.

Portland, May 7, 1863. je24 2m

Proposals for Paving Stones.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS, Portland, June 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for furnishing for the city, *One thousand tons of Paving Stones*, to be delivered from time to time, as they may be needed the present season, to be delivered on such wharf as the Commissioner of Streets may direct. Bids will be received for a part or the whole lot. Samples may be seen at this office.

H. C. BABB, *Commissioner of Streets.*

Portland, June 22, 1863. dtd

U. S. Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Maine, ss:

PURSUANT to a Monition from the Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the United States District Court, within and for the District of Maine, I hereby give public notice that the following Libel has been

THE DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND MAINE

Monday Morning, July 13, 1863.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than that of any other daily in the city.

TERMS,—$6.00 *a year if paid within three months from the date of subscription, or $7.00 at the end of the year.*

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SAMUEL CONY.

The Situation.

In each of the three great zones of the war, we have to report substantial progress. In the East, Lee has again been compelled to accept the gage of battle north of the Potomac. "I take the base with me," he replied scornfully, two weeks since, when some of his officers spoke of the distance of the army from the base of operations. "I shall move where I "please regardless of the movements of the "army of the Potomac," he said to a resident of Williamsport, on crossing the river there. He has not moved where he pleased, and the base he takes with him is too narrow to stand on. Lacking ammunition and with scanty food, his 50,000 veterans are brought to bay near Williamsport by a force at least double their own. The opposite bank of the Potomac is held by our troops. Every day's skirmishing weakens the enemy. The less haste the better speed, has been Meade's safe motto.

Recent dispatches from Tennessee announce the occupation without strenuous resistance of Winchester, 13 miles south of Tullahoma. The State of Tennessee is clear of Rebel troops, without a struggle.

In the West, Grant's gallant army is set free by the fall of Vicksburg, and Port Hudson must soon be ours.

It is only two weeks since the Chattanooga Rebel published as the three object of the Confederacy, these,—

"To drive Grant out of Mississippi,
"To invest the Yankee Capital from Maryland,
"And to defeat Rosecrans."

The Confederacy has failed of these three objects simultaneously. When Mr. Davis visited Mississippi last winter, he said to the Legislature at Jackson,—

Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the real points of attack. Every effort will be made to capture these places, with the object of forcing the navigation of the Mississippi, of cutting off our communications with the trans-Mississippi Department, and of severing the western from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. *Let all who have at heart the safety of the country go without delay to Vicksburg and Port Hudson:* let them go for such length of time as they can spare—for thirty, sixty, or for ninety days. Let them assist in preserving the Mississippi river, that great artery of the country, and *thus conduce,* MORE THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY, *to the perpetuation of the Confederacy* and the success of the cause.

So significant are the victories, which like the long delays and partial failures must be accredited to the administration at Washington, conducted by human, fallible hands, but inspired by purest patriotism and now crowned with success.

A Question for the Argus.

Gentlemen of the Argus, *will* you answer a plain question? You have said and repeated ed, that the Press is responsible for the stigma of cowardice cast upon the Democratic majorities, who in certain towns have voted themselves $300 apiece, if drafted, to pay their commutation and stay at home. We quoted to you last Thursday the following language from a Democratic newspaper, the Portsmouth (N. H.) States and Union, of the 24th April last:

Of course, if a sufficient sum of money is raised to pay the exemption fees of all drafted men, *there will be no one to fight, and there will then be a prospect of a speedy close of the war*—A THING MOST EARNESTLY TO BE DESIRED.

Now we submit, that this passage fully justifies us in assuming that the Democratic party by this measure seeks to bring the war to a close by weakening our armies in the field—to a close, through the subjugation of the North! Of course, you dare not *now* endorse this atrocious utterance of your Portsmouth ally. *Do you explicitly repudiate it?* Until you do, there is no common ground between us for a discussion of the bearings of the conscription law. You have maintained a discreet silence about this passage hitherto. Will you favor us with your views respecting it at your earliest convenience?

The Student's Battery.

It will be remembered that near the close of June, some thirty students of Bowdoin College got six months leave of absence, with the intention of joining the third regiment of Rhode Island cavalry. Before the whole number reached Providence however, the term of service for the cavalry had been changed from six months to three years, and a few of the Bowdoin volunteers returned to Brunswick; the rest assembled at Providence and waited to see what was to be done.

It appeared that, under an order issued on the 17th June, a battery of flying artillery was to be raised for six months service, to be called the 11th Rhode Island battery. Some of the Bowdoin boys have joined this battery; it is expected that the whole number will soon report at Providence for this service; and with the full approbation and cooperation of the military authorities of the State, an effort will be made, to fill up the battery entirely with students from the various New England colleges. A thoroughly experienced officer will command the battery; the subordinate officers will be elected by the votes of the company. No branch of the service could give better scope to the trained mind *and muscle* of the New England student of these days.

THE ARCHER IN PORTLAND HARBOR.—The statement of Mr. Bibber, one of the fishermen captured by Lieut. Reed to serve as a pilot and for the sake of whatever information he might chance to possess about the shipping in our harbor, presents the hazardous exploit of the Rebel privateers from a new point of view. The journal of one of the Confederate crew brings the Archer in sight of Portland. The reporters of the various newspapers have given all the details of the chase and capture of the cutter and schooner. Mr. Bibber's simple yet clear and graphic narrative, including the afternoon of Friday and the following night, fills the only chasm in the history of the transaction. We publish it elsewhere this morning. It will be observed that Mr. Bibber without qualification and repeatedly says no communication was held with the shore while the Archer lay in the harbor.

☞ It is reported from Washington that the Press Censorship is abolished, and that the reporters and editors with the telegraph lines will be held responsible for dispatches sent over the wires.

The Maine Unitarian Convention.

Reported for the Press.

The Unitarian societies of Maine, by their ministers and lay delegates, met this year at Farmington, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of July.

The first meeting on Tuesday the 7th inst. was an informal social gathering, at the residence of Bro. M. Weston, pastor of the society in Farmington. Here the most affectionate and cordial welcome was extended to the representations of the various Unitarian societies in the State.

The exercises of Wednesday commenced at 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M., with a prayer and conference meeting. This was followed by a business meeting at 10 o'clock, when Francis M. Sabine, Esq., of Bangor, was elected President, and Rev. J. F. Lovering, of Portland, Secretary.

At 10 o'clock the Convention listened to a sermon on the text, St. John VI. 42, by the Rev. Mr. Everett, of Bangor. After the conclusion of the religious services the Convention was called to order, and a committee already chosen for that purpose reported the following subject for the afternoon conference:

Religion is not thought alone, or feeling alone, but is action, character and life; and the sphere of the religious life is commensurate with the whole sphere of human life; and whenever a man is called upon to act at all, either in his domestic and private, or his public and civil capacity, he is bound to act under the guidance and restrictions of Christian principle, and whatever he does to do all in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolutions also were presented on the times. Pending the adoption of the report the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock P. M., according to adjournment. Before the consideration of the report pending in the morning, the Secretary moved that the thanks of the Convention be extended to Rev. Mr. Everett, of Bangor, for the admirable and eloquent discourse delivered this morning, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Christian Inquirer.

The motion passed unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Palfrey then introduced, with well chosen remarks, the subject proposed for the consideration of the meeting. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Rev. Mr. Nichols, Rev. Dr. Sheldon and Rev. Mr. Swan.

The discussion was followed by the reading of the resolutions on the times, which were unanimously adopted, and a vote passed to transmit a copy to the President of the United States. The preamble and resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, in the present momentous crisis in the affairs of our country, when not merely the precious legacy of liberty and self-government bequeathed by our fathers is in peril, but even our national existence, the members of this Convention do not wish to have their sentiments doubtful, nor their position liable to be misunderstood, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of Christians, "not only for wrath but also for conscience sake," to yield a ready and cheerful obedience to the powers that be as to powers ordained of God.

Resolved, That not as partisans, but as patriots, not as sectarians, but as Christians, we pledge our aid and co-operation to the Government of the United States and its regularly constituted authorities, in maintaining the cause of the Union and in suppressing the unholy and causeless rebellion.

At the close of the reading of the above resolutions the surrender of Vicksburg was announced, and the announcement was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Remarks were then made by Rev. Mr. Nichols and by Rev. Mr. Lovering. Rev. Dr. Wheeler then introduced to the Convention Miss Mary E. Merryman, who at his urgent request and at the solicitation of the Convention, consented to give an account of her escape from the so-called Southern Confederacy.

In a graceful, animated manner, in simple but forcible language, Miss Merryman gave a brief narrative of her annoyances while in the South, and her difficulty in escaping from the South; her life being more than once in danger from the suspicion attaching to her of being a Federal spy.

The afternoon session soon adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to the several Railroad Companies for their courtesy to the members of this Convention, and a vote of thanks to the Farmington society for their kindness and cordiality.

Adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening. At the commencement of the evening services a vote of thanks was passed to Miss Merryman for her interesting and instructive narrative of her personal adventures.

Religious services were then held. Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Waterville, delivered a very able discourse on the force and meaning of the term, Holy Spirit, and the value and importance of the Gift of the Holy Spirit, taking for his text, Psalm LI. 11.

After the discourse there was Holy Communion, Rev. Dr. Wheeler officiating.

The last gathering of the Convention was on Thursday morning, at 7 1-2 o'clock. After a brief season of prayer and conference, the Convention voted to adjourn to one year from next Fall, the time and place of meeting being given in charge of a committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Palfrey and Wheeler, and Rev. Mr. Nichols, they being instructed to select an annual preacher and substitute within six months from date.

After farewell greeting of the Farmington friends, and many expressions of thanks for the kindness extended to them, the members of the Convention separated.

Flings.

To the Editor of the Press:

Flings are rarely warrantable: to my mind they are seldom in good taste; what is to be uttered at all were better said in direct, plain, unmistakable terms. A fling, ordinarily, is a covert for a coward, or a screen for a poltroon.

In illustration: what shall be thought of the repeated flings of the Evening Courier at the Press?, or rather at the *editor* of the Press? Are they even *intended* to subserve the public weal? Are they not obviously intended to gratify private malice?

To indulge in such spleen as is thus occasionally exhibited in the Courier requires very much more skill than the writer evidently possesses, if regard is had simply to his reputation for sharpness. The morality of the act it is not necessary now to consider.

I am thankful that you have the good sense to take no notice of these unworthy flings, and I am not sure but you had better exclude from your columns on this account a correspondent who is to both papers a regular

SUBSCRIBER.

PORTLAND, July 10th.

Had the forgoing come to us from a less responsible or influential source we should probably have quietly dropped it into the waste basket, but it came from one of the most high-minded, patriotic and influential business men of this community. The "flings" to which he alludes have not so much as annoyed us. If they afford their authors the slightest satisfaction or amusement, on no account would we abridge it. We have no powder to waste upon our country's friends—upon those engaged to uphold the same flag that we are anxious to see maintained. All the blows we have to deal are reserved for the common enemy. More than two years since we determined to fight only those engaged in rebellion, or who refuse to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and to regard every man as a friend and ally who unconditionally stands with those who stand by our nation's flag and honor. By that determination we still abide, nor shall we ever be driven from it.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

☞ On the first page—Deposition of Albert P. Bibber, one of the fishermen captured by the Archer.

☞ On the fourth page—"Sojourner Truth" speaking the Truth.

☞ It is said that over a thousand drafted men, whose names have been published in the Boston papers, have left for the British Provinces.

☞ The number of arrivals of vessels at this port during the past year, says the Price-Current is about one third of the number at Boston.

☞ In Boston, no less than ten persons, connected in one way or another with the Journal, have been drafted, and twelve from the Herald office. Each of the other newspapers has furnished its quota, but no other so many as these.

☞ A correspondent informs us that Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver the oration, and S. K. Smith, of Newton, Mass., the poem, before the literary societies of Waterville College, at the approaching Commencement. The graduating class numbers fourteen.

☞ Owing to the lateness of our return from the South Paris meeting—2 o'clock Sunday morning—we shall defer our account of it, as well as some other matters of local interest to the people of that place and Norway, until to-morrow.

☞ The Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of New York, was visiting last week in Rockland, where he was formerly settled as a pastor. The Gazette says it is understood, that he is preparing a sketch of the life and services of the late Gen. Berry, to appear with a portrait in the next volume of the Rebellion Record.

☞ schooner Northern Light, at Boothbay, reports July 3d, twenty-five miles off Halifax, spoke U. S. steamer Honduras, who told him there were rebel cruisers in the vicinity. The next morning, nearer land, was chased several hours by a long clipper barque, painted black. The schooner finally escaped in the fog, the barque in the meantime firing several heavy guns.

☞ When the recent glorious news was received at Belfast, the streets were at once filled with rejoicing people, and three flags were run across the square—the Republican flag, the Douglas flag and the Bell and Everett flag, side by side, thus testifying (as the loyal Age of that city says) to the union of the true men of those parties in the great cause of saving our country. The spectacle created a most pleasing sensation.

☞ "It is recorded," says the Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th ult., "that *Æneas on his way "to Hell,* threw a sop to Cerberus. Let us not "disdain to throw a little sop to the restless "ghost of Democracy. It may be quite as efficacious as upon the former occasion, and is "fairly worth the trial." It is pleasant to notice that the Rebel seems to be aware of the direction, which the affairs of the Confederacy are taking.

☞ Col. Walker, 4th Maine regiment, reached home in Rockland, last Wednesday. He was wounded in Thursday's battle at Gettysburg, by a musket ball, which passed through the left leg, below the calf, but did not shatter or injure the bone. His regiment went into the fight on that day with 299 men, of whom 88 are missing. Major Whitcomb was very severely wounded, after which Capt. Libby assumed command of the regiment. Lieut. Col. Carver was not with the regiment, having been sick in hospital, and had just arrived when Col. Walker left.

☞ No American clergymen of the Episcopal Church can hold a pastoral charge in England or her provinces without taking the oath of allegiance. In England no inconvenience arises from this regulation. In Canada however, it has become a perplexing question, whether the courtesy extended to clergymen of the English Church in the United States cannot be reciprocated in Canada. It was therefore voted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Montreal Synod, to prepare a memorial to the Imperial Parliament, asking the removal of the disabilities now affecting the American Clergy, so far as Canada is concerned.

☞ Commodore Porter has transmitted an official report relative to the surrender of Vicksburg, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the army. The navy, he says, "has necessarily performed a less conspicuous part in the capture of Vicksburg than the army; still it has been employed in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

"There has been a large expenditure of ammunition during the siege. The morters have fired 7,000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 4,500 shells, and 4,500 have been fired from naval guns on shore. We have also supplied over 6,000 to the different army corps."

☞ Grave questions may yet arise out of the exploits in our harbor on the "eventful Saturday." We learn that an ex-post-master in York county, as well as a hitherto influential gentleman of this city, gives the opinion that the proceedings to recapture the cutter and to arrest the rebel crew, were entirely illegal and without constitutional warrant; and it is therefore presumed that Collector Jewett and Mayor McLellan will be held to strict account; that the rebel prisoners at Fort Preble will be set at liberty on a writ of *habeas corpus,* and that, should the Democrats come into power, one of their first acts will be to raise and rebuild the cutter, and politely return her to Capt. Reed, that she may afterwards be pursued and captured according to the mode authorized by the Constitution.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—The Convocation of this University, the principal educational institution of the Episcopal Church in Canada East, assembled Tuesday, June 23d. Bishop's College, founded at Lenoxville by the late Bishop of Quebec, the Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, was incorporated by the Provincial Parliament twenty years ago. Ten years since, by virtue of a charter from the Queen, the College became a University, with full power of conferring degrees. Among its buildings, the chapel of St. Mark and the newly erected College Hall are remarkable for their beauty. The Convocation sermon was preached on Wednesday by the Rev. William Stevens Perry rector of St. Stephens Church in this city. Mr. Perry several years since performed the same service for the College, when attending Convocation as Chaplain of the Bishop of New Hampshire, on which occasion he received the *ad eundem* degree of M. A. His discourse, as we learn from the New York Episcopal Register, was an earnest argument for the spirituality and depth of the Prayer-Book Worship, resulting from the solemnity of its Scriptural modes of expression and the pathetic associations of its history. The sermon secured the profound attention of a large and cultivated audience, eliciting warm expressions of thanks from those who were present.

Mr. William D'Orville Doty, B. A. of Kenyon College, Ohio, was admitted *ad eundem* in Bishop's College. Mr. Doty, at present residing in Portland, is a member of the General Theological Seminary, and was present at the Convocation as an invited guest.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

EVENING PAPERS.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Herald's Washington dispatch gives the reply of President Lincoln to the committee of Louisiana planters, who petitioned for authority to elect Federal and State officers in November under the existing State constitution. The following is the reply, and is dated June 19th:

Since receiving the letter, reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the general Government should not give the committee the authority you seek, to act under the existing State constitution. I may add that while I do not perceive how such a commital can facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The same correspondent says that the question of peace is already being considered in Cabinet circles, and that we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet crisis, growing out of a proposition by Seward for the issuance of a proclamation by the President, offering amnesty to the people of the South, suspending the liabilities of the Confiscation Act, and offering full and free pardon and protection in persons and property to the people of the South, excepting only the military and civil leaders in the rebellion. Even these, Mr. Seward suggests, should be allowed their property, but not be eligible to office under the Government.

Messrs, Bates and Blair favor the proposition with certain modifications, but Stanton and Chase violently oppose it. Mr. Welles is supposed to be against it.

Mr. Usher always votes with the President. The latter has yet expressed no opinion, but his recent speech would seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise of freeing the slaves before consenting to a peace.

A number of leading Republicans, says the correspondent, have arranged a programme to be submitted to the President to-morrow, under which they are willing that peace shall be restored. It embraces the following points, said to have been suggested by Mr. Chase:

1st—Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at the time to remain slaves until twenty-one years of age, and slaves over forty years old to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation, but no compensation, will be allowed the rebel States.

2d—A convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the United States with a view to striking out the three-fifth clause, recognizing slavery as a basis of representation, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

The same correspondent, assuming to have learned the probable contents of Stephens' mission, says it was the intention of Davis to offer a plan for peace, including the restoration of the Union on the terms embraced in the speech of Senator Hunter immediately previous to the rebellion—in fact, separate governments for the North and South, but only one President. This was to secure Southerners from interference with their property and take the negro out of national politics.

[All this neeps confirmation.—[Press.]

From Maryland—Decided Federal Success gained on the 10th.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

The Inquirer of this city has the following special dispatch:

Frederick, Md., July 10—P. M.—A rebel battery near Funkstown opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon on a part of Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry. Two rebel guns were dismounted and the rebels driven from the hill. Our infantry then advanced, and when our messenger left both sides were sharply engaged. Our skirmishers were driving back the rebel skirmishers. Lee cannot cross the Potomac even if he had the means and a clear way before him, he is so hard pressed by Meade. Lee must keep every man he has to resist our attack.

The rebel Gen. Jenkins was captured this morning by Kilpatrick's cavalry.

Lieut. Bemley, of Carter's cavalry, escaped from the rebels yesterday. He says that Gen. Lee's army is greatly demoralized and suffering for provisions. The roads are blockaded with abandoned wagons and caissons. Hundreds of rebels have thrown away their arms to enable them to escape the better. Those rebels who have arms are short of ammunition.

Rendezvous for Drafted Men in New England—Rebel Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The Times' Washington dispatch says: The following are announced as the places of rendezvous for drafted men for the States named: Maine, Portland; New Hampshire, Concord: Vermont, Brattleboro'; Massachusetts, Springfield; Rhode Island and Connecticut, New Haven. For the purpose of receiving and conducting to the several regiments the men of the draft assigned to fill thhm up, the commanding generals of the departments and armies will immediately detail from each of the three year regiments of their commands belonging to the States above enumerated, three commissioned officers and six enlisted men, and direct them to report without delay to the commanding officer of the rendezvous of their State.

A telegram received here to-day from Medical Inspector Vollum, at Gettysburg, states that the number of rebel wounded thus far known to be in our hands, is over 10,000, not including those captured by our cavalry. Six thousand of our wounded have been sent to Northern hospitals.

From New Orleans—Gen. Neal Dow taken Prisoner.

NEW YORK, July 11.

New Orleans letters report the capture by rebel cavalry of Gen. Neal Dow at a farm house back of Baton Rouge, where he was convalescing from a wound.

It was generally believed at New Orleans that an assault would be made upon Port Hudson on the 4th. Gen. Banks had reviewed the storming party, under the gallant Col. Birge of the 13th Connecticut, and addressed them in fitting terms on the arduous and noble duty before them.

The steamer Iberville was disabled by shot from rebel field pieces, six or eight miles below Donaldsville, and another steamer was slightly injured. Gunboat No. 2 came to their assistance and drove the rebels off.

A raid is reported by rebel cavalry into Springfield Landing. They were repulsed after a short skirmish, but in the meantime had carried off some negroes and destroyed a quantity of stores.

AN ARMED VESSEL SEEN OFF THE HARBOR.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Moody, from the Observatory, discovered an armed vessel coming down by the Cape, nine or ten miles from Portland light. She was a three masted propeller, square rigged forward, with one smoke stack about six feet abaft the mainmast. She was steering East, and was going slowly, about two and a half knots an hour.

Capt. Benj. Willard, who was out in his small boat, also saw the vessel, and was at one time within three miles of her. He saw her guns, and thought there was a pivot gun about half way between her fore and mainmasts, covered over. When last seen she was off Seguin, hull down, steering East, and going about the same speed as when first seen. The steamer was painted black, and either had her fires banked, or was burning anthracite coal, as no smoke was observed. Mr. Moody's opinion was that it was one of the vessels which left Boston Saturday morning in search of the rebel steamer.

P. S.—We heard, last evening, that a schooner had arrived, which spoke the steamer, and it proved to be the gunboat Cambridge, one of the vessels which left Boston Saturday morning.

The Effect of Victory in the Field.

HIRAM, July 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the Press:

About two hundred of the citizens of this town collected last evening, upon hearing the news of the surrender of Vicksburg and the glorious movements of the Army of the Potomac, to express their patriotism.

The musicians inspired by the good news played most spiritedly, powder was advantageously burned, while cheer upon cheer went up for our victorious generals, for "Honest Old Abe," and for the Union.

The enthusiasm of old and young of both sexes knew no bonds. Such outbursts of patriotism amply recompense the doubts of the past few weeks.

Copperheads are growing scarce.

E. J. R.

SEE a woman in another column picking Sambuc Grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction. dec22d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORNDIKE, ME., April 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—A lady of my acquaintance was troubled with severe attacks of sick headache for a number of years, and could find no relief until she tried *F. ATWOOD'S BITTERS,* which effected a permanent cure by the use of one bottle.

My daughter was troubled with attacks of severe headache and vomiting, arising from derangement of the stomach, which have been cured by the use of these Bitters, and I have myself been troubled with dyspepsia, which has already been relieved by this invaluable remedy. I always keep it on hand, as I believe it to be a speedy cure for all derangements of the stomach and liver; and for female complaints when arising from debility of the digestive organs.

Yours truly, CHAS. WHITNEY.

☞ *There is a close imitation* signed "M." F., instead of L. F. Atwood. The genuine is signed L. F. Atwood, and as a safeguard against imposition bears an *extra label,* countersigned *H. H. HAY,* Druggist, Portland, Me., sole General Agent.

For sale by respectable dealers in medicine generally. jy13 6meod&w4

DR. J. W. KELLEY will be in attendance at his Medical office, 214 Congress street, opposite the Universalist Church, to give advice, and prescribe in all forms of disease, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th of July. The sick are invited to call. Advice free. jy9 1wed*

POST OFFICE, PORTLAND, June 29, 1863.

On and after July 1st, the postage for drop letters will be two cents, prepaid by stamps for the single rate of the half ounce. The postage on letters forwarded in the mails will be three cents for the half ounce, uniform throughout the United States, and prepaid by stamps.

Rates of postage on all printed matter (except circulars, regular newspapers and periodicals,) is fixed by the weight of the package. The standard weight is four ounces, rated at two cents; an extra rate of two cents being added for each additional four ounces, or fraction thereof. Double this rate (that is f ur cents) is charged for books by the same standard of weight. Three circulars, or any less number, in one unsealed envelope, to one address, pass at the rate of two cents.

Seeds, engravings, and other miscellaneous matter, sent to one address, are also charged at the same rate of two cents for each four ounces or fractions thereof.

Charges on printed and mis cellaneous matter must in all cases be prepaid by stamps. Henceforward no extra charge will be made for a business card or address printed on a wrapper or envelope.

All transient newspapers sent through the office must be so enclosed as to be easily removed from the wrappers for examination.

If not so left, letter postage will be charged and and collected at the place of delivery.

The charge for registering a letter will be twenty cents in addition to the necessary postage thereon.

jy13 3wis A. T. DOLE, P. M.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, M. D.,
CORNER OF CONGRESS AND TEMPLE STREETS,
(Opposite First Parish Church.)
jy1 d2w then M&Wtf

A NEW ARTICLE.—CRACKNELS.—Try some of them. A very delicate Biscuit, tender and brittle, and will almost melt in one's mouth. Manufactured and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at

C. BLAKE'S STEAM BAKERY,
jel8 tf 330 Congress Street.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—An adhesive preparation that will *STICK*

Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching;

That will effectually mend Furniture, Crockery, Toys, and all articles of household use.

Belt Makers,
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Manufacturers and Machinists,
And Families,

will find it INVALUABLE! It will effectually stop the leakage of Coal Oil.

It is insoluble in water or oil.
It is a liquid, and as easily applied as paste.
It will adhere oily substances.
It is

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

HILTON BROTHERS, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

Supplied in packages from 2 oz. to 100 lbs., by
CHAS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
61 Broad Street, Boston,
Sole Agents for New England. feb17d1y

☞ Consumption and Catarrh, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, successfully treated by INHALATION. By C. MOSER, M. D.,
aug8'62 eod Corner Smith and Congress Sts.

DENTISTRY.—Dr JOSIAH HEALD No. 241 Congress Street, first door east of 1st Parish Church Portland, Me. ug7d1y

DRS. LOCKE & KIMBALL, DENTISTS, No. 117 Middle Street, Portland, Me. aug15—1y

☞ If you are in want of any kind of PRINTING call at the Daily Press Office. tf

☞ CARDS and BILL HEADS neatly printe at this office. tf

BROKERS' BOARD.

SALE OF STOCKS.—BOSTON, July 11, 1863.

$18,100 American Gold	132⅞
8,000 ..... do	132⅞
U. S. 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes	106
United States Coupon Sixes (1881)	105¼
[By Jos. L. Henshaw.]	
Maine State Sixes (1883)	111¼

MARRIED.

In this city, July 9, at the New Jerusalem Temple, by Rev Wm. B. Hayden, Joseph W. Read and Miss Ellen F. Jordan, both of this city. [No cards.]

In Gardiner, July 1, Benj. Douglass, of G., and Miss Jane Merrill, of West Gardiner.

In Farmington, July 6, James H. Whitten, of F., and Miss Sarah E. Shaw, of Industry.

DIED.

In this city, July 9, Alfred B., eldest son of Albert and Sarah Smith, aged 12 years.

At Lump Gulch, Gilpin Co., Colorado Territory, June 19, Mr. Henry Moore, of Chicago, Ill., formerly of Portland, aged 64 years.

In Buxton, June 28, widow Ellen Plummer, aged 73 years.

IMPORTS.

Maitland NS. Sch Albion—90 tons plaster, A D Whidden.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMER	FROM	FOR	SAILS
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	June 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Etna	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 11
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Adriatic	Galway	New York	July 15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 18
TO DEPART.			
China	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Corsica	New York	Nassau NP	July 18
City of Washing'n	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Plantaganet	New York	Jamaica	July 21
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	July 22
Sidon	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Evening Star	New York	Havana	July 22
America	New York	San Juan, &c	July 23
Edinburg	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Persia	New York	Liverpool	July 27

PANAMA AND CALIFORNIA—Steamers, carrying Mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and California, leave New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Monday, July 13.

Sun rises	4.37	High water, (a m)	8.55
Sun sets	7.36	Length of days	15. 2

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Saturday, July 11.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lewiston, Prince, Boston.
Sch Albion, (Br) Smith, Maitland NS.
Sch Noel, (Br) Masters, Windsor NS.

CLEARED.

Steamer Parkersburg, Sherwood, New York, by Emery & Fox.

Bark Pilot Fish, Thestrup, Cienfuegos—G S Hunt.
Sch Abbie, Knight, Baltimore—R G York & Son.
Sch Golden Gate, Weeks, New York—R G York & Son.

Sunday ..... July 12.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Forest City, Liscomb, Boston.
Steamer Daniel Webster, Deering, Boston.
Brig Nancy N Locke, (Br) McCalmon, Windsor NS for Philadelphia.

Ship Resolute, at Boston from Calcutta, reports, April 19, lat 34 56 S, lon 26 30 E, in a gale from westward, sprung a leak, and on the 24th, lat 35 27 S, lon 20 40 E, the ship became unmanageable, and had to throw overboard some of the cargo, consisting of about 100 bales gunny bags and a lot of linseed. The remainder of the cargo is supposed to be somewhat damaged.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Ar 9th inst (by tel) ship Chapin, Hall, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS—Ar 30th, bark P R Hazeltine, Cunningham, Boston.

Ar 2d inst, ships Seth Sprague, Tyson, New York; Annapolis, Pickett, Baltimore; Borodino, Gilkey, do; barks Harmon, Buckley, and Fanny Ealer, Lodge, New York; brig H G Berry, Dixon, Philadelphia.

Below 4th, schs Kate Carlton, Bowden, fm Bucksport; E C Howard, Raymond, fm Boston.

Cld 30th ult, brig Josiah Jex, Simpson, New York.

Cld 1st inst, barks Transit, Minot, Boston; 2d, Edward Everett, Hawes, Boston; brigs Crocus, Linnekin, do; sch Wm Wilson, Ryan, Philadelphia; 3d, brig Ganges, Johnson, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 9th, schs Eloise, Berry, Boston; Trade Wind, Hill, Saco.

At Delaware Breakwater 8th, barks Cephas Starrett, for Curacoa; Cordelia, for Boston; brigs Frontier, for Portland; schs Laura, for Port Spain; C Norton, and Vendovi, for Boston; Ida F Wheeler, and A Farrow, for do; Emma, for Newbern NC; Rio, for Salem.

ALBANY—Sailed 7th, sch Henry Clay, Delano, for Providence.

NEW YORK—Ar 9th, ship Wisconsin, (Br) Liverpool; Portsmouth, Tarlton, Leghorn; barks Sarah L Bryant, Lane, Smyrna; Voyager, Knowles, Palermo; brig Kennebec, Blair, fm St Michaels; sch Z Snow, Jones, Baltimore.

Cld 9th, ship Meridian, Lambert, London; sch Ellen Morrison, McCarthy, Ponce.

Cld 10th, ship Lancashire, Hazard, San Francisco; bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbadoes; brigs C W Ring, Huntley, Cardenas; schs Jas Brophy, Mullenz, Bangor; Juno, Mills, Portland; L A Orcutt, Drinkwater, and Gov Arnold, Mitchell, Boston; Eastern Belle, Turner, Salem.

Sld 9th, ship Vancouver; barks Express, Gazelle, and Kate Stamler; brig Lizzie Bernard.

STONINGTON—In port 9th, sch Thos Ellis, Kelley, from New York for Boston.

PROVIDENCE—Below 9th, sch Arno, Knight, fm St John NB.

Below 10th, brig Lagrange, Pendleton, fm Bangor; Express, Conant, tm do.

Sld 10th, schs Ella, Packard, Philadelphia; Nancy R Heagan, Redmon, Bangor.

NEWPORT—Ar 10th, sch Benj Franklin, from Ellsworth for Dighton.

FALL RIVER—Ar 10th, sch Gazelle, Kelley, from Bangor.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 10th, sch Hume, Phinney, New York.

BOSTON—Ar 10th, ship Volga, Taylor, Lyttleton, NZ; barks Ocean Favorite, Hibbetts, Buenos Ayres; Annie W Lewis, Lombard, Baltimore; schs Vulcan, Small, Pembroke; Abigail, Murch, Ellsworth; Alert, Brown, Bangor; Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland; Henry A. Newbirt, Waldoboro.

Cld 10th, bark Mary B Rich, Clapp, New Orleans; schs Lucy Jane, Sparling, Bangor; O M Petit, Clark, do, to load for Baltimore; D S Siner, May, Gardiner, to load for Philadelphia.

Ar 11th, ship Resolute, Mountfort, Calcutta Feb 4, Sand Heads 8th and St Helena May 14; brig Caroline E Kelley, Pote, Sagua 25th ult; schs Grace, McFarland, Lepreaux NB; Hiram, Wells, Calais; Angelica, Rich, Frankfort.

Cld 11th, barks Smyrniote, Burditt, San Francisco; Savannah, Stinson, Bangor, to load for Europe; schs Rio, Plummer, Annapolis; T J Hill, Wheiden, Lingan CB; Dresden, Colbeth, Shulee NS; J P Bent, Foster, Calais; Lucy Jane, Spurling, Bangor; Isabella Blake, Freeman, and Sparkler, Greenlaw, do; Olive Elizabeth, Hamilton, Portland.

SALEM—Ar 10th, schs Frances Ellen, Clark, from Calais; Leontine, Geer, Bangor; C M Rich, Hardy, Winterport for Philadelphia; Vesta, Haupt, Orland; Neponset, Ingraham, Rockland.

ROCKLAND—Ar 8th, schs Leader, from Bangor for Washington; 8th, John Adams, Hatch, Boston; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Portland.

Sld, schs Sarah, Cennery, Providence; Leader, for Washington.

BATH—Cld 10th, schs Boxer, Rankin NJ; Melbourne, Marston, New York; Pacific, McMahan, Georgetown, Me.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Littleton, NZ, April 26, ship Jennie W Paine, Burke, from Wellington for Ottago.

At Buenos Ayres 24th ult, ships St George, Cleveland, unc; Riga, Freeto, for Liverpool; Charlemagne, Bellamy, for East Indies; Alexandrine, for Callao; Sewanseet, Johnson, for Africa; barks Patmos, Spring, for Calcutta; Archer, Lewis, for Boston; A M Kelley, Sawyer, for Boston; M L Potter, Tapley, for Callao; sch S Hotchkiss, Pettie, unc.

At Gibraltar 19th ult, bark S H Waterman, (Br) Elliot, for New York first fair wind; brig Belle Bernard, Coombs, (from Leghorn, ar 18th) for Boston, do do.

At Sombrero 23d ult, ship Samoset, wtg cargo.

Ar at St Jago 25th ult, brig Harkaway, Wilson, Jamaica.

Ar at Havana 1st inst, bark Sarah A Nickels, Nickels, Sagua.

Sld 3d inst, bark S W Andrews, Hardy, Remedios; brig H C Brooks, Newcomb, New York.

Cld 27th, bark Trajan, Babbidge, Sagua; 1st inst, La

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

Municipal Court—July 11.

KINGSBURY, J.

James C. Tripp was brought before Court charged with the crime of adultery with one Nancy Thurlow. The parties belong in Raymond. Tripp pleaded not guilty, but the evidence showed that he was caught *flagrante delicto*. He was committed to jail in default of sureties, in the sum of $300, for his appearance at the July term of the Supreme Judicial Court. Vinton & Dennett for the government.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The sale of the Machigonne Villa, the residence of Mr. James E. Fernald, in Westbrook, by E. M. Patten, Saturday afternoon, attracted the largest company we have ever witnessed at a sale of real estate. The house and grounds were in fine order, and for an hour the company amused themselves by a thorough examination of the premises. Every tree was in full bloom and the plum, pear and apple trees promise a prolific yield.

Prior to the property being put up by the auctioneer, the company were invited into the house where a splendid collation had been provided by Mr. Fernald, which was partaken of with keen zest. The tables were profusely spread, and the rich strawberries gathered from the premises received a high meed of praise.

The first bid for the property was $4500. Then the bidding became quite spirited until it reached the sum of $6775, at which price it was knocked off to Mr. John F. Bateman, who has got a rich bargain.

Two lots near this property, on the other side of a proposed street, 80x125 feet each were sold by Mr. Patten, one to T. C. Hersey for $100, the other to Geo. Waterhouse for $80.

Four lots each 90x125 feet, with an unfinished wooden house, adjoining the Payson lot, were then put up at auction by Mr. Patten, and after some little competition were sold to Mr. Merritt Coolidge for the sum of $1010 for the whole.

To-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, Mr. Patten will sell at auction the Trask property. It is divided into three lots, and will be sold at so much per foot, the first purchaser having the option to take one lot or the whole. It is a valuable piece of property and worthy the attention of dealers in real estate.

THE LOYAL VIRGINIAN.—During the present week, Mr. Myers and his capital company will play in Lewiston, returning to Portland next Monday evening for Mr. Myers' benefit, of which more when the time comes. We commend the whole company to the good people of Lewiston in passing; meanwhile our purpose is to speak briefly now of what we had no space even to allude to Saturday morning—Mr. Murray's benefit and farewell last Friday night.

The principal play was "The Loyal Virginian," Mr. Murray's new sensation drama, which was put upon the stage for the first time that evening. Taking the piece for what it claims to be, a sensation play simply, it is a complete success and was most favorably received by the large audience which attested the kind regard felt for Mr. Murray in Portland. As "Mike Donohue," an Irish Unionist, Mr. Murray was of course in his element. The rough and tumble fight between Mike and the fat Rebel sentinel, the plantation concert, and the scene on the battle field, are a few of the most effective passages of the play, which, however fugitive and transient its value, certainly maintains an unbroken interest during its two or three hours upon the stage.

A POLICEMAN ON FIRE.—Friday night two gentlemen standing on the corner of Middle and India streets observed a globe of fire approaching them on the latter street. Very soon a policeman came along and asked them if they did not smell the smoke of something burning. They replied that they did, and pointed to the side of his coat, where a very large place had been burnt out, and the fire was still making progress! The two gentlemen very quickly extinguished the fire. It appears that the officer, when he left the station house, placed his pipe in his coat pocket. He afterwards took it out but some of the sparks remained in the pocket and set fire to the coat.

THIEVING.—A woman entered the house of Dr. Davels on Free street, Friday and stole a cloak. A description of the woman was sent to the police office, and Friday night the officers brought in Elizabeth Hamilton for drunkenness. She answered to the description given of the one who stole the cloak, and on being charged with the theft, confessed it. She was sent to jail to await her trial for the offense.

MINSTRELSY.—Morris Bros., Pell & Trowbridge's troupe will give their first concert this evening at the City Hall. The programme is one that will suit all tastes. There will be plenty of fun and many excellent sentimental songs. If you want to enjoy an hour or two of laughter and good music go and hear them.

COMMERCE OF PORTLAND.—The number of arrivals at this port for the month of June was 324, of which 42 were from foreign ports. They comprised 6 barks, 23 brigs, 223 schooners and 72 steamers.

The total value of foreign exports for last week amounted to $5,764.14.

☞Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains will be on exhibition at Lancaster Hall for a short time, commencing to-day. It has been exhibited in Boston and other cities, and has received a high meed of praise from all artists and others who have seen it.

☞Messrs. Crosman & Poor have added to their Soda establishment one of the patent Arctic Soda and Syrup Coolers, which is not only novel and elegant in its appearance, but, by a peculiar combination, renders the soda and syrup as cold as ice can make them.

ARRIVAL.—The steamer Webster, recently called the Expounder, and formerly the Daniel Webster, arrived here yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. She will take her place on the route between here and Bangor. The Harvest Moon is to run on the Kennebec.

☞The Portland Fire Department are making arrangements for a grand Picnic to the Islands, two companies going down at a time. Capt. Willard has placed the barge Comfort at the disposal of the Department for the service.

☞The Ravel troups will give their first entertainment at Deering Hall this evening. The success they have met with in all parts of the country where they have performed augurs well for a fine entertainment this evening.

☞The balance of the 25th regiment was mustered out of service Saturday. The 23d will be mustered out to-morrow and the 27th on Thursday.

☞By the regulations of the new postal law, the list of letters remaining in the office are to be published once a week. They will appear every Monday.

☞The American Illustrated papers for this week have been received at the bookstore of A. Robinson, No. 51 Exchange street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE

Portland Daily Press.

Fears that Lee has Re-crossed the Potomac.

EVACUATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

The Battle at Sharpsburg on Saturday.

Destruction of a Rebel Pontoon Bridge.

A GREAT BATTLE TO TAKE PLACE MONDAY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 11.

Lee's army, which has been occupying a post around Hagerstown for the past four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock last evening. At Hagerstown the rebel army divided, a portion taking the road to Williamsport and a portion going out on the National road towards Clear Springs. What the intentions of the rebels are is not fully defined at this time. That portion of the rebel army which took the Clear Springs road may take another road in the direction of Williamsport, five miles out. Several parties have arrived here who left Hagerstown at 9 o'clock this A. M., and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity. It is not known that the Potomac is not fordable, and it is feared that Lee has devised some means of making his escape, or that he may be moving on Hancock, hoping to gain time for the river to fall, and thus avoid giving battle.

HAGERSTOWN, July 11.

The rebels commenced to evacuate Hagerstown at 6 o'clock last night, their rear guard leaving at 9 o'clock. The rebel army was divided into three columns, marching towards the upper Potomac, taking three different roads. Not a rebel soldier, well or wounded, was left, and they had their entire supply of ammunition with them. They have not built any earthworks in the vicinity of Hagerstown. They admit that they are short of ammunition and had a scarcity of provisions. The citizens believed the rebels retreated to Williamsburg for the purpose of affecting a crossing. Hagerstown is stripped of everything valuable in the way of movable property, but the rebels did not burn any buildings nor did they disturb the railroad between Greencastle and Hagerstown.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A Hagerstown dispatch of the 11th to the Herald says the fight commenced near Sharpsburg yesterday at daybreak, and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Longstreet's division evinced confusion, and our army drove them some miles. The engagement was brought in by Gen. Kilpatrick, who finding the rebels too strong on Thursday waited for reinforcements. The battle was fought by only a portion of our army. The rebels fought steadily at first, but wildly at last, as if their ammunition was expended. Our cavalry and artillery destroyed the pontoon bridge to the consternation of the rebels, as they were about to cross. The rebels evacuated this town at midnight, Lee, Longstreet and Ewell being the last to leave. I have reliable information that the rebels retreated to Williamsport, where they hope to make a stand. There has been several slight skirmishes at Antietam. Gen. Couch's forces are advancing.

A Middletown, Md., dispatch to the Herald says:—From information received by one who has been in the rebel lines at Funkstown, it appears that the rebels are tearing down the houses to construct pontoons. The rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac, and are anxious about their supplies, not having seen their trains for five days, and are disheartened.

A Harrisburg dispatch states that Antietam is now much swollen, which has probably delayed Gen. Meade in attacking the rebels. Our army is now concentrated and stronger than when at Gettysburg.

A headquarters dispatch of the 10th to the Herald says our army is within a few miles of the enemy.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says important military movements are in progress which indicate that the policy of the Government is to follow up vigorously our successes and drive the rebels to the wall. Our Government has notified the rebels that the execution of the two officers recently selected at Richmond will be retaliated most severely.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A dispatch to the American, dated headquarters Saturday night, says the position of the two armies is is essentially unchanged. There has been no fighting to-day. The enemy changed their picket line this forenoon giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They are still in the same position and in full force. Our pickets are now close to Funkstown and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels. Gen. Meade has his forces all in position and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle. A battle will probably not take place until Monday. The army is in first rate spirits and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

McCONNELSBURG, Pa., July e1.

An escaped prisoner from the rebel lines this afternoon arrived here this evening. He says the rebels were busily engaged in fortifying and preparing for a desperate resistance. Their main line of works was about a mile this side of Hagerstown. A battle was expected on Sunday.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, Williamsport Road, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions, driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown. Lee is strongly entrenched and has a strong natural position.

Major Gen. Humphrey has received the appointment of Chief of Staff of Major Gen. Meade.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Extra Session of the Legislature.

The Late Cavalry Raid into North Carolina.

Great Amount of Rebel Property Destroyed.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 9.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now in extra session on financial matters. The Raleigh Register, a rebel print, referring to the extra session says: "There is mischief brewing which bodes no good to the Federal (Confederate?) cause. The history of the legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

The expedition which left here on the night of the 3d inst, returned on the morning of the 7th, having successfully accomplished its object.

Gen. Hickman, commanding infantry and artillery, attacked the rebels near Kinston, where he compelled them to remain while Lieut. Col. Lewis and Maj. Cole with sixteen companies of cavalry proceeded on to Vernonsville, ninety miles from Newbern, where we struck the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which we destroyed for a great distance. An extensive sabre factory at Kenansville, with many thousand sabres was burnt, and an extensive knapsack factory, with some twenty-thousand knapsacks. Nearly every town through which our troops passed contained a rebel commissary depot full of rebel stores, which were also burnt, together with great quantities of cotton, tar, pitch, &c. Horses, mules, negroes and provisions were captured in great quantities. Some $200,000 worth of Confederate money was captured from the tax collectors in Kenansville, and large amounts from other collectors, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, which with the immense amount of property destroyed, is a severe blow to the rebel cause in North Carolina. All of which was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy were unable to meet our cavalry for want of a sufficient force. Gen. Hickman sustained no loss in his artillery duel at Kinston.

Official Report of the Surrender of Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The following has been received at the War Department:

NEAR VICKSBURG, July 4.

Vicksburg capitulated yesterday. General Grant received the following letter:

Headquarters Vicksburg, July 3.—Major Gen. Grant commanding U. S. forces:—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for blank hours, with the view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under a flag of truce by Maj. Gen. Jas. Bowen.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Headquarters Department of Tennessee, in the field near Vicksburg, July 3.—To Major Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commander of Confederate forces:—Gen. Your note of this date just received proposes an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood which you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose, by an undonditional surrender of the city and garrison. The men who have shawn so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and I can assure you they will be treated with the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

A meeting was had between Gens. Grant and Pemberton, at which Gen. Grant heard what he had to say, promising he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which General Pemberton promised to reply. The following is Gen. Grant's ultimatum.

Headquarters Department of Tennessee, near Vicksburg, July 3d.—To Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces.—General:—In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon I will submit the following praposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg and its public stores. On your accepting the terms proposed I will march in one division as a guard to take possession at A. M. to-morrow. As soon as the paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men you will be allowed to march out of our line, the officers taking their regimental clothing with them, and the staff and field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, cooking utensils for preparing them, and also thirty wagons, counting two horses or mules as one, and you will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried. The same conditions will be allowed to all the sick and wounded officers and privates as soon as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst the officers are present to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

The officers who received this letter stated stated that it would be impossible to answer by night, and it was not until just before daylight that the proposed reply was furnished.

Head Quarters, Vicksburg, July 3.—To Maj. Gen. Grant, commanding U. S. forces—Gen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, poposing terms for the surrender of this garrison. In the main your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, manifested in the defence of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the arrangements between us at 10 to-morrow. I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession, officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the rights of citizens to be respected.

I am, Gen., yours very respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

Vicksburg, July 5th, 11 P. M.—The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday at the appointed hour. At 10 o'clock the rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while Gen. Pemberton and staff appeared for a moment upon the parapet in the front. The occupation of the place by our forces was directed by Gen. McPherson, who had been appointed to command here. Gen. Grant entered the city at 1 o'clock, and was received by Gen. Pemberton with more marked importance than at their former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated Gen. Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

☞Of the number of prisoners, we have as yet no precise information. Maj. Luckett, of Pemberton's staff, reported the number unofficially at 27,000. When the rebel brigadier brought in his requisitions for eight days' rations for each man, he drew a little over 30,000.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Rebellion in the Southwest nearly Crushed.

VICKSBURG, July 5.

Yesterday and to-day all has been remarkably quiet, and good feeling prevails. The weather is fearfully hot. Nineteen general officers have been paroled. Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners are sent out to their destination, which is reported to be Talledega, Ala. Many of them are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance and quit the rebel service and be sent North.

Several women and children have been killed and wounded during the siege. Hundreds of houses occupied by sick and wounded have been constantly exposed to shell. About 2,500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege began. The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides has been prodigious. The weight of our artillery knocked their works into indistinguishable heaps.

About 1,200 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for the most time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundreds.

Citizens have not been allowed to draw from the army supplies, except in cases of destitution. The price of food has been enormous. Five dollars per pound has been charged for flour, and a dollar per pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior say Johnston is rapidly retreating, and Sherman is in hot pursuit. Reinforcements are moving to Gen. Sherman.

An offer of assistance has been dispatched to Gen. Banks, and it is conjectured the condition of the Port Hudson will be similar to that of Vicksburg a week hence. Its fall may be announced at any hour.

The general opinion here, both in the rebel army and ours, is that the rebellion in the south-west is at an end, or reduced to insignificant proportions.

The Raid into Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.

Morgan's forces reached Vienna on the Jeffersonville railroad at ten o'clock this forenoon. He burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison, with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing over at Grassy flats.

Prisoners who escaped from Basil Dukes' command at Vienna, say the rebels are moving in great haste, and they think from what they could learn of the raid, that it is Morgan's intention to pass through Indiana and join Lee's forces in Virginia.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Second Board.—Stocks irregular but strong.

American Gold	132½
Pacific Mail	196½
Missouri 6's	70½
United States one year certificates	100
United States 6's 1881 coupons	105½

FIVE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamship Jura off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, July 10.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool 2d, via Londonderry 3d, passed this point at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Steamships America and Nova Scotia arrived out on the 1st.

The Government was defeated by an immense majority on the vote to purchase the late exhibition building.

A Madrid letter says the Confederates have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition with the sanction and support of Napoleon. The Confederates guarantee independence to Cuba by treaty or otherwise in return for certain reasonable advantages in the proposition under consideration.

The Times criticises Bright's speech on mediation, and says Bright formerly was a favorable volunteer of the peace movement, but in his new character he appears as an apologist and protests against mediation, and advocates peace by conqust.

A letter from Mr. Spence of Liverpool appears in the Times. He asserts that recognition is perfectly compatible with neutrality. They who say the Southern States have not earned their independence have not considered that they held no promises of some empire to a higher authority but sovereign and independent communities. Hence this is not a struggle on the part of the South to create independence, but a struggle on the part of the North to destroy its rules that hold good against revolting provinces, and cannot apply to State separation from us. Objection has been advanced that recognition should be met by war on the part of the North, but none recommend a measure, except in conjunction with other powers. It is very possible that a war of words might be declared by a few journals and orators. Recognition is a measure which, so far from stimulating war, is a solemn notice that the object has passed beyond the reach of war, however unpalatable at the first shock. Recognition is the true and infective message of peace.

The Paris Patrie contradicts the assertion of the foreign papers that a large armament is being undertaken by France in view of certain eventualities which may take place in the north of Europe.

The Nation says negotiations are taking place between England and France to settle an agreement between the two powers and concert a mode of action, if not impossible.

The case of the Polish question is passing out of the diplomatic sphere exclusively.

A revolution had taken place in Madagascar. The King was assassinated, the Ministers hung, and the widow proclaimed Queen.

Lambert's confession caused the revolution annulled.

Official Report of Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Navy Department this afternoon received a dispatch from Admiral Faragut, dated New Orleans, June 29, giving the particulars of the capture of Brashear City. He says that on the 17th the enemy reached the Lafourche, crossed and attacked our pickets, who repulsed them causing them a heavy loss. On the 18th they had a second fight and were again repulsed. On the 23d the enemy, under Gens. Green and Morton, attacked and captured Brashear City. Our force there was very small.

On the 27th Com. Woodbury informed me by telegraph Gen. Emory personally that Gen. Green of Texas had notified the women and children to leave Donaldsonville as he intended to make an attack. I immediately ordered the Kineo up to the assistance of the Princess Royal, and Lieut. Com. Weaver in the Winona being on the alert, was also at Donaldsonville in time to take part in the repulse. I enclose herewith Com. Woolsey's report.

At 1.20 A. M. on the 28th the enemy made an attack and their storming party got into the fort, but the gunboats opened a flanking fire above and below the fort, hurling destruction into the rebel ranks, and driving back the supporting party so that they broke and fled, and the 120 men who entered the fort were captured. At 4.50 A. M. the troops fell back in great rage vowing vengence. In the meantime I ordered up the Monongahela, Com. Reade, and Gen. Emory first and then Gen. Banks sent forward reinforcements. General Stone is now in command and the place is perfectly secure. Col. Phelps is among the rebel dead.

Your ob't serv't,
D. G. FARRAGUT, R. A.

Commercial.

Per steamship Jura, Cape Race

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sales for three days 12,000 bales, including 6000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report Flour declining; Wheat very dull and declined 1d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef advancing; Pork quiet but steady; Bacon dull; Lard firmer; Butter still declining; Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar quiet but steady; Coffee inactive; Rice steady; Ashes quiet; Linseed Oil steady at 32s; Cod Liver oil sales small; Rosin no sales; Spirits Turpentine quiet; petroleum steady.

[Latest via. Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales for the week were 33,500 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and 7500 to exporters. The market closed easier. Sales Friday, 4000 bales, including 1500 to speculators and exporters. The Market closed dull at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 24; middling 21½; Mobile fair 23½; middling 21d; Upland fair 23; middling 20½d.

Stock in port amounts to 352,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Friday P. M. Consols closed at 92 @ 92½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central 29½ @ 28½ dis; Erie 60 @ 61.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Cotton—better; sales at 62 @ 63c for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western dull; Super State 4 35 @ 4 80, Extra do 5 40 @ 5 55; choice do 5 70 @ 5 80; Round hoop Ohio 5 75 @ 5 90; Extra Western 4 20 @ 5 85; Southern drooping; Mixed to good 6 15 @ 6 75; Extra 6 80 @ 9 00; Canada declining; Extra 5 50 @ 5 76.

Wheat—heavy and 1 @ 2c lower; Chicago Spring 1 14 @ 1 20; Milwaukee Club 1 20 @ 1 32; Amber Iowa 1 31 @ 1 34; Winter Red western 1 36 @ 1 39; Amber Michigan 1 40 @ 1 42.

Corn—opened firm and closed dull and heavy; Mixed Western 68 @ 69; Yellow Western 67 @ 68.

Sugars—active; New Orleans 7 @ 12.

Molasses—quiet.

Coffee—dull.

Freights to Liverpool—dull; cotton nominal; flour nominal; grain 6½ @ 7d in bulk and ship's bags.

A CARD.

LADIES, and all persons afflicted with *Diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Dandruff, and Premature Blanching of the Hair*, are respectfully invited to call at

LORING'S DRUG STORE,
EXCHANGE STREET,

where they will learn something to their advantage
jan29 eod6m

For the Islands.

The steamer CASCO will, until further notice, leave BURNHAM'S Wharf for PEAK'S and CUSHING'S ISLANDS at 9 and 10.30 A. M., and 2 and 3.30 P. M. Returning, will leave CUSHING'S ISLAND at 9.45 and 11.15 A. M., and 2.45 and 5.15 P. M.

The boat will touch at PEAK'S ISLAND every trip down, but *returning*, will only touch there the LAST TRIPS in the forenoon and afternoon.

Fare Down and Back 25 Cents.

June 24, 1863. dtf

SAPONIFIER!
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
FOR MAKING SOAP.

TWENTY-FIVE Gallons of good soft Soap can be made from one pound of the concentrated Lye. Full directions for use on every package, and it is very little trouble to make it.

Retail price only 25 cents a pound.

None genuine except that made by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

W. F. PHILLIPS, Druggist,
149 Middle Street,
Agent for the State.

N. B. Dealers supplied as above, at the proprietors' lowest price, in any quantity.
je5 MW&F3m

TITCOMB's
Effervescing Seltzer Aperient!

Price Fifty Cents.....at 373 Congress Stree
mch4eod3mis

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Robert Campbell, of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, State of Maine, did on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1860, convey to me by deed of mortgage certain real estate situated in the town of Falmouth, for a description of which reference is made to said mortgage deed, recorded in the Cumberland Registry of Deeds, book 259, page 331, to secure the payment of one certain note of five hundred dollars and interest thereon, and bearing even date with the said mortgage; and whereas the conditions of the said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose according to law.

MERRILL NOYES.

Falmo Junch' ut17, 1863. je18 eoTh3w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FULTON FISH MARKET!
—AT—
No. 110 Federal Street.

T. HOPKINS

Has opened this

CENTRAL FISH MARKET

To accommodate our citizens.

FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED FISH,

Of every description, and Lobsters, to be had at this establishment.

Orders will be answered and delivery made to those who may desire. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.
je24 tf

NOT A HUMBUG!

The Champion Soap!

IS actually the cheapest and best now in use. It is free from all deleterious qualities, and harmless. For washing, clothes require no boiling. (Hard water can be used.) It cleans paint and glass without water, and is warranted to remove grease, tar, pitch, &c., from carpets and woolen goods. For shampooing, bathing, and for cleansing, healing and softening the skin, it is unequalled. For particulars see circulars.

Sold by FULLER BROS., Office 254 Congress St. Open from 5 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M.
jy2 dtf

THE LATEST NOVELTY!

AUTO-PROPELLING CANTERING HORSES and RACING PONIES, for exercise to the mind as well as of the body. The motion of the cantering horses comes more nearly to riding on horseback than any other device yet invented. For sale by

je23 d1m W. D. ROBINSON, 20 Exchange St.

STAMPING PATTERNS
—FOR—
BRAIDING!

S. M. BAKEMAN would inform the Ladies that she has removed from No. 19 to 77 Free street, where she is ready to attend to all orders for stamping. Miss B. has made arrangements in New York to be constantly supplied with all the latest styles of Braiding Patterns, and the best materials to work with. Samples of her work can be seen at all times at her rooms.

She will teach her method of stamping, on reasonable terms, to ladies from any part of the country, and supply them with all necessary materials to work with.
je23 dtf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

NOYES, HOWARD & CO.,

for the transaction of the

Stove and Furnace Business,

AT NO. 35 EXCHANGE STREET.

N. W. NOYES,
I. L. HOWARD.

Portland, July 1, 1863. jy3 dtf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

BRIGGS & CRESSEY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Groceries and Provisions,

92 Commercial St., 'Thomas Block.'

LYMAN C. BRIGGS,
J. HARRIS CRESSEY.

Portland, July 1, 1863. dtf

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Duck Pond Paper Mill in Westbrook, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of

BROWN & STEVENS,

For the purpose of manufacturing

Printing Paper.

☞Mr. A. K. Shurtleff, head of Union Wharf, is Agent for the sale of our papers, and a general assortment may be found there constantly.

C. D. BROWN,
J. C. STEVENS.

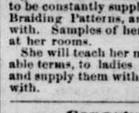
jy9 1w

Barnum's Eating House,

THE LARGEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

Codman Block - - - Temple Street.

MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.



Tables supplied with every article of luxury the market affords. A call for Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper, will be answered at a moment's notice. Merchants, Traders or others from the country, visiting the city, either on business or pleasure, will find the attentive attendants at BARNUM'S always ready to wait upon them.

☞Every variety of *CONFECTIONERY, CAKE, PASTRY* and *FRUIT* will be furnished to families or parties, at short notice.
ap22 3md&w44

JOHN E. DOW'S

Marine, Fire & Life Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber wishes to call attention to his facilities for *MARINE, FIRE,* and *LIFE INSURANCE*. He has the Agency of seven of the soundest and safest Fire Insurance Companies in New England, having a Capital and Surplus of over

Fifteen Millions of Dollars!

and can take on any one desirable Fire Risk,

$100,000.

Also is Agent for the

Commercial Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,

in New York—an old and established Company, having a capital and surplus of One Million Dollars, paying back to the assured from 25 to 30 per cent. yearly. Also is the Agent of the

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

of Hartford, Conn.—an old and reliable Company with large assetts. This Company does business on the Stock and Mutual principle, and has better inducements for insuring Lives than any other Company. This Co. has large assetts, and a world wide reputation.

Parties wishing with Marine, Fire or Life Insurance, would do well to call upon the subscriber. His Companies pay all Losses, if fair and honorable ones, at his Agency, in Portland—if not fair and *honorable*, they are sure to be contested.

JOHN E. DOW,

29 Exchange St. - - - - - Portland, Me.
mch23 eod6m

Livery and Hack Stable to Lease, and Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber, on account of impaired health, being desirous of removing to the country, now offers his whole stock of Horses, Carriages and Hacks for sale, together with a lease of his Stable. His stand is central, second to none in the city, and commands a large share of patronage. Those desirous of entering at once into a good paying business are invited to call and examine the premises, stock, &c.

His patrons consist of the best in the city, who bestow a very liberal share of patronage which will no doubt be continued to his successor.

The House adjoining the Stable, containing 14 rooms, in first rate order, suitable for a boarding house or large family, will be leased with the stable, if desired. Apply to

jy2 tf O. C. FROST, Proprietor.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (at 6 per cent. per annum, semi-annually,) **payable in GOLD.**

In denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000, for sale by

T. R. JONES,
No. 65 Exchange Street, (up stairs.)

☞These Bonds are the cheapest Government security in the market, and pay the largest interest on the cost. my15 istf

Bowdoin College.

THE Annual Examination of Candidates for admission to Bowdoin College will take place on Friday, the seventh day of August next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in the Medical College; and also on Thursday, the 27th day of August, at the same hour and place.

LEONARD WOODS, President.

Brunswick, July 6th, 1863. jy8 td

Bowdoin College.

THE Annual Meeting of the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College will be held at Banister Hall, in the College Chapel, on Tuesday, the fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

Brunswick, July 6th, 1863. jy8 td

Bowdoin College.

THE Annual Meeting of the Overseers of Bowdoin College will be holden at their Room in the College Chapel, on the fourth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. C. ROBBINS, Secretary.

Brunswick, July 6th, 1863. jy8 td

Notice.

A MINISTERIAL MEETING of the Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Portland District, will be held at Gorham, July 21st and 22d inst. 3t Per order of Committee.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

New City Hall.

POSITIVELY, THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Even'gs, July 13th, 14th and 15th.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's

MINSTRELS!

THEIR EIGHTH ANNUAL TOUR

From their Opera House, Boston.

Respectfully announce **THREE ONLY of their celebrated entertainments**, as above.

☞For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 precisely.
TICKETS—25 CENTS.

LON MORRIS, Manager.
jy9 d6t LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Agent.

Deering Hall.

Lessee and Manager.....M. HANLEY.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND TALENTED

Marietta Ravel and celebrated Troupe

Of Acrobats, Gymnasts, Dancers and Pantomimists,

WILL open at the above Hall for a FEW NIGHTS ONLY, commencing

Monday Evening, July 13th.

The Troupe consists of the following well known talented Artistes: MARIETTA RAVEL, (neice of the celebrated Gabriel and Frances Ravel) the most beautiful and graceful female Tight-Rope performer and Spanish Dancer in America; G. HENRY MORESTE, the young and talented Pantomimist, and the greatest Acrobat and Gymnast living; &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Parquette 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cts. Reserved seats secured at Paine's Music Store, and at the Hall.

Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock. jy10

Meeting of Creditors.

AT a full meeting of the creditors of the late John Rounds, held this day, pursuant to previous notice, the whole subject matter being referred to a committee of NINE duly appointed for that purpose, who reported as follows, which report is *hereby unanimously accepted.*

From the Probate Records.

Whole amount of claims allowed against the estate, $5,731.42

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE.

Cash,	$100 00	
Goods and chattels,	246 66	
Rights and credits,	4,490 15	
		$4,836.81

AND FURTHER THE PROBATE RECORDS SAITH NOT.

Sufficient, however, is here apparent, that instead of 20 per cent, the estate should have paid, and did in reality pay *about* 85½ per cent, less the cost of administration, and the furniture ($246 66).

Sewell C. Strout, (Howard & Strout) "AS COUNSEL FOR THE ADMINISTRATRIX," *according to his own account*, has had all the claims against the estate, less that of $54.54 at New York, ASSIGNED TO HIMSELF FOR 20 PER CENT. As evidence that said Strout has not paid over 20 per cent. on $5,676 88 of these claims, reference is had to the following letter, *as constituting part of this report:*

PORTLAND, March 31, 1862.

Messrs. Smith & Stratton, New York:

The dividend upon the claims against the estate of John Rounds is 20 per cent., amounting upon your claim to $16 80. You can have the amount by sending an order for it to any one here. The dividend, have all been paid out except yours, a long time since, and I had forgotten about your claim.

Yours truly, S. C. STROUT.

The Account may be stated thus:

$5,731 42—54 54 is $5,676 88, at 20 per cent,	$1,135 38
Goods and chattels (furniture, &c.) the Court allowed the administratrix to retain,	246 66
Cash at sundry times, and Note from Strout to the administratrix, as per his account in *part* rendered her,	975 00
Amount of the New York claim *remaining unsettled*,	54 54
	$2,411 58

This amount, $2,411 58, taken from *the assets*, $4,836 81, supposing the N. York claim of $54 54, to be paid in full, show a balance of $2,485 23, *less the cost of administration*, UNACCOUNTED FOR IN THE HANDS OF SEWELL C. STROUT, *which of right, together with the $375 above set forth, should have been paid to the respective creditors of said estate.*

Your Committee, therefore, upon a full and dispassionate review of the whole matter, are of opinion that by reason of the *misrepresentations* of said Strout, all the creditors, except D. T. Chase, have been *cheated* out of their just dues, and recommend to each of them to take such legal measures, as the laws may afford, to compel said Strout to make good the difference between what they severally got, and what the estate *should* have paid, and *would* have paid, *had the original entries on the books of the Probate Records been faithfully carried out.*

D. T. CHASE, Chairman.

MOSES MORRILL, Secretary.

Portland, April 20, 1863. ap23 Th S&Tutf

The Cocoa-Nut Hat!

That has been so eagerly sought after, has been received at

PERRY'S, 151 Middle Street,

Where can be found a large assortment of

Summer Hats!

FOR THE AGED, MIDDLE-AGED, AND YOUTH

Also, a large lot of

Sun Umbrellas,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.
jy4 4w

MISCELLANY.

"Sojourner Truth" speaking the Truth.

A childrens' mass meeting was held at Battle Creek, Michigan recently and the Journal of that place says:

"After several speakers had spoken, a clear, distinct voice came from toward the head of the stairs, saying: "Is there an opportunity now that I might say a few words?" The moderator seemed for a moment as if hesitating to grant the opportunity, as perhaps he did not know the speaker. Seeing the dilemma of the moderator and speaker, Rev. T. W. Jones arose, and addressing the moderator, said that the speaker was "Sojourner Truth." This was enough; five hundred persons were instantly on their feet, prepared to give the most earnest and respectful attention to her that was once but a slave. Had Henry Ward Beecher, or any other such renowned man's name been mentioned, it is doubtful whether it would have produced the electrical effect upon the audience that her name did. She said the Spirit of the Lord had told her to avail herself of the opportunity of speaking to so many children assembled together of the great sin of prejudice against color. "Children," she said, "who made your skin white? Was it not God? Who made mine black? Was it not the same God? Am I to blame, therefore, because my skin is black? Does it not cast a reproach on our Maker to despise a part of his children, because he has been pleased to give them a black skin? Indeed, children, it does; and your teachers ought to tell you so, and root up, if possible, the great sin of prejudice against color from your minds. While Sabbath-school teachers know of this great sin, and not only do not teach their pupils that it is a sin, but too often indulge in it themselves, can they expect God to bless them or the children? Does not God love the colored children as well as white children? and did not the same Savior die to save the one as well as the others? If so white children must know if they go to Heaven they must go there without their prejudice against color, for in Heaven black and white are one in the love of Jesus. Now children remember what Sojourner Truth has told you, and thus get rid of your prejudice and learn to love colored children, that you may be all the children of your Father who is in heaven."

This short speech from Sojourner was, perhaps, the most telling anti-slavery speech ever delivered at Battle Creek or in Michigan. Scores of eyes were filled with tears, and it seemed as if every individual present sanctioned what she said. And how could any one help it? for surely if there were any present whose hearts failed to beat in sympathy with her remarks, they must be a great distance from the kingdom of heaven, whatever their profession may be.

$500 WILL BE FORFEITED BY **DR. L. DIX** if failing to cure in less time than any other physician, more effectually and permanently, with less restraint from occupation or fear of exposure to all weather, with safe and pleasant medicines,

SELF-ABUSE AND SOLITARY HABITS,

Their effects and consequences;

SPECIAL AILMENTS AND SITUATIONS,

Incident to Married and Single Ladies;

SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS;

Mercurial Affections; Eruptions and all Diseases of the Skin; Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and Body; Pimples on the Face; Swellings of the Joints; Nervousness; Constitutional and other Weaknesses in youth, and the more advanced at all ages, of

BOTH SEXES, SINGLE OR MARRIED.

DR. L. DIX'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,

21 Endicott street, Boston, Mass.,

is so arranged that patients never see or hear each other. Recollect, the ONLY entrance to his Office is No. 21, having no connection with his residence, consequently no family interruption, so that on no account can any person hesitate applying at his office.

DR. DIX

boldly asserts (and it cannot be contradicted, except by Quacks, who will say or do anything, even perjure themselves, to impose upon patients) that he

IS THE ONLY REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING IN BOSTON,

SIXTEEN YEARS

engaged in treatment of Special diseases, a fact so well known to many Citizens, Publishers, Merchants, Hotel Proprietors, &c., that he is much recommended, and particularly to

STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

To avoid and escape Imposition of Foreign and Native Quacks, *more numerous* in Boston than other large cities,

DR. L. DIX

proudly refers to Professors and respectable Physicians—many of whom consult him in critical cases, because of his acknowledged skill and reputation, attained through so long experience, practice and observation.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE!

be not robbed and add to your sufferings in being deceived by the lying boasts, misrepresentations, false promises and pretensions of

FOREIGN AND NATIVE QUACKS

who know little of the nature and character of Special diseases, and LESS as to their cure. Some exhibit forged diplomas of Institutions or Colleges, which never existed in any part of the world; others exhibit diplomas of the dead, how obtained, is known; not only assuming and advertising in names of those inserted in the diplomas, but to further their imposition assume names of other most celebrated physicians long since dead. Neither be deceived by

QUACK NOSTRUM MAKERS,

through false certificates and references, and recommendations of their medicines *by the dead*, who cannot expose or contradict them; or who, besides, to further their imposition, copy from Medical books much that is written of the qualities and effects of different herbs and plants, and ascribe all the same to their Pills, Extracts, Specifics, &c., most of which, if not all, contain Mercury, because of the ancient belief of its "curing everything," but now known to "kill more than is cured," and those not killed, constitutionally injured for life.

IGNORANCE OF QUACK DOCTORS AND NOSTRUM MAKERS,

Through the ignorance of the Quack Doctor, knowing no other remedy, he relies upon Mercury, and gives it to all his patients in pills, drops, &c, so the Nostrum Maker, equally ignorant, adds to his so-called Extracts, Specific, Antidote, &c., both relying upon its effects in curing a few in a hundred, it is trumpeted in various ways throughout the land: but ALAS! nothing is said of the balance; some of whom die, others grow worse, and are left to linger and suffer for months or years, until relieved or cured, if possible, by competent physicians.

BUT ALL QUACKS ARE NOT IGNORANT.

Notwithstanding the foregoing facts are known to some quack doctors and nostrum makers, yet, regardless of the life and health of others, there are those among them who will even perjure themselves, contradicting giving mercury to their patients, or that it is contained in their Nostrums, so that the "usual fee" may be obtained for professedly curing, or "the dollar" or "fraction of it" may be obtained for the Nostrum. It is this that many are deceived, and uselessly spend large amounts for experiments with quackery.

DR. L DIX'S

charges are very moderate. Communications credibly confidential, and all may rely on him with the strictest secrecy and confidence, whatever may be the disease, condition or situation of any one, married or single.

Medicines sent by Mail and Express to all parts of the United States.

All letters requiring advice must contain one dollar to insure an answer.

Address Dr. L. DIX, No. 21 Endicott street, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1863. 1y

TO THE LADIES. The celebrated DR. L. DIX particularly invites all ladies who need a *Medical or Surgical* adviser, to call at his Rooms, No. 21 Endicott street, Boston, Mass., which they will find arranged for their special accommodation.

Dr. DIX having devoted over twenty years to this particular branch of the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females, it is now conceded by all (both in this country and in Europe) that he excels all other known practitioners in the safe, speedy and effectual treatment of all female complaints.

His medicines are prepared with the express purpose of removing all diseases, such as debility, weakness, abnatural suppressions, enlargements of the womb, also, all discharges which flow from a morbid state of the blood. The Doctor is now fully prepared to treat in his peculiar style, both medically and surgically, all diseases of the female sex, and they are respectfully invited to call at

No. 21 Endicott Street, Boston.

All letters requiring advice must contain one dollar to ensure an answer.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1863. eodly

Eclectic Medical Infirmary.

TO THE LADIES.

DR. HUGHES particularly invites all Ladies who need a medical adviser, to call at his rooms, No. 5 Temple Street, which they will find arranged for their especial accommodation.

Dr. H.'s Eclectic Renovating Medicines are unrivalled in efficacy and superior virtue in regulating all Female Irregularities. Their action is specific and certain of producing relief in a short time.

LADIES will find it invaluable in all cases of obstructions after all other remedies have been tried in vain. It is purely vegetable, containing nothing in the least injurious to the health, and may be taken with perfect safety at all times.

Sent to any part of the country with full directions by addressing DR. HUGHES,

No. 5 Temple Street, corner of Middle, Portland.

N. B.—LADIES desiring may consult one of their own sex. A lady of experience in constant attendance. jul1dawtf3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Read, Cressey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOS. W. READ, J. HARRIS CRESSEY.

Portland, June 30, 1863. jy1 dtf

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New England Life Insurance COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED.....DECEMBER 1, 1843,

Boston.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,372,945 74, INVESTED.

THIS Company divides its net earnings to the life policy holders, (not in scrip as some companies do,) in cash, every five years.

Amount of Cash Dividend paid by his Company in 1858 to Life Members was

$335,000.

Premiums may be paid in cash, or in quarterly or semi-annual payments; or when for whole life, they may be paid half cash, and the balance in cash on five years, with interest. Amount taken in one risk, is

$15,000.

FREE POLICIES.

Premiums may be paid in ten years—no forfeiture after.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Policies are issued on the life, or for a term of years, or on certain contingencies. Creditors may insure their debtors on time.

"My object is to call attention to the fact that a policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a provision for one's family."—Benjamin Franklin.

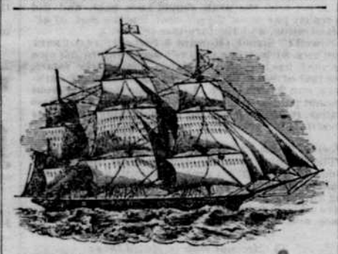
The undersigned will wait upon persons desiring to effect Life Insurance, at his office, or at their own place of business, and assist them in making applications.

References in Portland may be made to the following parties: Messrs. H. J. Libby & Co., Steele & Hayes, Ezra Carter, Jr., Messrs. Howard & Strout, Geo. W. Woodman, Esq., Messrs. John Lynch & Co., Hezekiah Packard, Esq.

JOHN W. MUNGER, Agent,

No. 166 Fore Street, head of Long Wharf,

dec19 PORTLAND, ME. eodly



JOHN W. MUNGER & SON,

MARINE, FIRE & LIFE

INSURANCE,

No. 166 Fore Street, Portland.

Marine Insurance.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the Public that they are prepared to take MARINE RISKS on *Ships, Barques, Brigs, Schooners, Cargoes and Freights* per voyage, at current rates, to *any part of the world*. Parties desiring Insurance will find it for their interest to CALL.

HULL RISKS

To any amount—placed in responsible Offices.

War Risks Taken.

FIRE INSURANCE,

—BY—

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1863.....$408,619

City Fire Insurance Company,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Cash Capital and Surplus Dec. 1, 1862.....$293,000

Howard Fire Insurance Company,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash Capital and Surplus Nov. 1, 1862.....$152,924

Eliot Fire Insurance Company,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash Capital and Surplus Nov. 1, 1862.....$332,078

Merchants' Insurance Company,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital and Surplus Nov. 30, 1862.....$205,894

American Insurance Company,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital and surplus Dec. 31, 1862.....$213,604

Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital and Surplus Dec. 1, 1862.....$204,534

Policies issued against loss or damage by Fire, for any amount wanted. Risks taken on Dwelling Houses from one to five years.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

BOSTON.

Assetts over.....$2,400,000

Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Assetts over.....$400,000

WAR RISKS TAKEN.

mch5 deodly

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Company,

51 Wall St., (cor. of William) New York,

January 27th, 1863.

Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

Assets, over Seven Million Dollars,

VIZ:—

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks,	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise,	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages,	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable,	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank,	237,402 20
	$7,130,794 64

The whole Profits of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, BEARING INTEREST, until redeemed.

Dividend Jan. 27th, 1863, 40 per ct.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863,	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years,	$14,493,730
The Certificates previous to 1861, have been redeemed by cash,	10,278,560

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, A. P. Pillot, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henr Burgy, W. H. H. Moore, Dan'l S. Miller, Cornelius Grinnell, Thos. Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand, Henry Coit, Josh'a J. Henry, Watts Sherman, W. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. E. Morgan, Lewis Curtis, David Lane, B. J. Howland, Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock, Lowell Holbrook, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray, P. A. Hargous, H. K. Bogert, R. B. Mitturn, Jr., Meyer Gans, A. A. Low, G. W. Burnham, Royal Phelps, Wm. E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey, Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice Pres't.

Applications forwarded and OPEN POLICIES procured by

JOHN W. MUNGER,

No. 166 Fore St., head of Long Wharf, Portland, Maine

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PROPOSALS.

Clothing and Clothing Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, July 8, 1863.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, (one-third at the former and two-thirds at the latter yard,) in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be called for by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table, viz:

CLASS 1.
Blue cloth pea jackets.....12,000

CLASS 2.
Blue cloth round jackets.....6,000

CLASS 3.
Blue cloth trowsers.....30,000
Blue satinet trowsers.....35,000

CLASS 4.
Blue felt caps.....40,000

CLASS 5.
Blue flannel overshirts.....40,000

CLASS 6.
Blue woollen knit undershirts.....35,000
Blue woolen knit drawers.....35,000

CLASS 7.
Canvass duck trowsers.....25,000
Barnsley sheeting, yards.....30,000

CLASS 8.
Blue satinet, yards.....150,000

CLASS 9.
Blue flannel, yards.....300,000

CLASS 10.
Barnsley sheeting, yards.....100,000
Canvass duck, yards.....50,000
Blue nankin, yards.....35,000

CLASS 11.
Calfskin laced shoes, pairs.....50,000
Kipskin shoes, pairs.....35,000
Grained leather boots, pairs.....10,000

CLASS 12.
Woollen socks, pairs.....60,000

CLASS 13.
Mattresses, (with two covers for each)..12,000

CLASS 14.
Blankets.....25,000

CLASS 15.
Black silk handkerchiefs.....50,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool dyed.

The felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for blue cloth round jackets and trowsers, shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The satinet must be 28 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woollen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards, the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9½ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well spunged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.

The woollen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 36 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 28 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; No 2, waist to measure round 36 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvass duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight eight ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to 1-4 inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versa*, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 77 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the sixteenth of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh 6½ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 325 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 6 pounds 5 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

jy11 lawiw

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Committee on Drains and Sewers, until July 18, 1863, for constructing a common Sewer through Clark street, from the house of Charles H. Stuart to Pine street; thence up Pine to head of Lewis street. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Civil Engineer's office. The Committee reserving the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

WILLIAM H. STEWART, Chairman.

jy11 dtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S Portland Commercial College.

LOCATED 1850 in the Hanson Block, No. 161 Middle street. The rooms have recently been made new, and furnished neatly, and are the most pleasant in the city. One separate room for Ladies. I present my thanks for the extensive patronage, and promise as in the past, *no pains* shall be spared in the future. I have removed from No. 164 to 161 Middle street. The Principal has had 20 years' experience. Diplomas will be given to those Ladies and Gentlemen who pass through thorough courses for Accountants. Terms will be reasonable. My Institution is a branch of the Hon. Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio, the first and oldest in the United States. My teaching and plans are *modern*, and the most improved and approved, as the *first* class business men have and will testify.

Practically taught, as follows:—Book-Keeping, Navigation, Commercial Law, Native, Business and Ornamental Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Card Marking, &c. Teaching from printed writing copies and text books are avoided. Each Student receives separate instruction. Intricate Accounts adjusted. Certain evenings will be devoted to *Law Lectures*, if expedient.

Mr. B. would refer to a recommendation from his Students of this city, who are acting as business men, accountants, &c., containing above four hundred signatures, a part of which may be seen in print in the hall at the entrance to his Rooms, a few of which are as follows:

We have been taught by actual experience, that the method of instruction pursued by Mr. R. N. BROWN, of this city, in teaching the art of Writing, and the complicated series of Book-Keeping, has been eminently successful, and we take pleasure in publicly acknowledging our indebtedness to him for whatever skill and facility in adjusting accounts we may now possess:

Philip Henry Brown, Jas. Olcutt Brown, Stephen H. Cummings, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Samuel Chadwick, Augustus Cummings, Jason Berry, John S. Russell, Fred. A. Prince, John H. Hall, George E. Thompson, John B. Coyle, Jr., Fred H. Small, John M. Stevens, and 200 others.

The services of a Sea Captain is secured to teach Navigation, who has had 40 years experience as a practitioner. my8 d & w3m47

BLODGETT & SWEET'S

Patent Galvanized

PORTABLE OVENS!

—FOR—

Hotels, Steamers and Private Families.

Warranted to Cook with less Fuel than any other Oven in use!

MANUFACTURED BY

R. S. STEVENS, South Paris, Me.

TESTIMONIALS.

Barnum's Eating House, Temple St., Portland, Me.

R. S. STEVENS—*Sir*:—I have had in constant use for the last three years one of your Patent Galvanized Ovens, which is in point of economy superior to any Oven I ever used, and which has in roasting meats, baking pastry, &c., given the greatest satisfaction. ISAAC BARNUM.

Portland, May 9th, 1863.

PORTLAND, June 3d, 1863.

R. S. STEVENS—*Sir*:—I have used one of the Patent Galvanized Ovens of your manufacture for five years. When I purchased I anticipated much from it, from what I had heard; and I can say that it has more than met my expectations. It is decidedly a great improvement over any other invention that I have seen for all kinds of baking, and I think the same amount of cooking can be done with one-quarter of the fuel used by any other process. My folks say it is a pleasure to use the Galvanized Oven, the heat being so confined that they suffer no inconvenience from it, even in the warmest weather. I can with confidence recommend it to the public. It needs only to be tested to be approved.

Yours truly, CHARLES BAILEY.

PORTLAND, June, 1863.

R. S. STEVENS—*Sir*:—We have used in our family for the last five years one of your Patent Galvanized Ovens, and would most cheerfully recommend it to the public. Mrs. W. says it would be almost the last article of furniture in the house that she should part with. She considers it as great an improvement in baking and roasting over the cook stove, as the cook stove is over the old-fashioned way with the open fire for cooking. It saves a great deal of fuel, and is a great comfort in warm weather, as it heats the room so little.

It seems to me that when its merits are fully known that it must come into general use, for no family who has ever had it, can afford to be without it.

Most truly yours, ALFRED WOODMAN.

REFERENCES.

Grand Trunk Eating House.....Portland.
Smith's Eating House..... "
International Hotel..... "
Work House..... "
Charles Hannaford.....Cape Elizabeth.

AGENT,

J. L. Howard,

Exchange Street - - - - - Portland.

This invention, the result of practical experience, having now undergone the thorough test of extensive practical use in hotels, public institutions, steamers, boarding-houses and private families, is now confidently presented to the public as superior in point of economy, safety, durability, ease of management, convenience, and above all, in the unrivalled manner in which it does its work to any other invention of the kind now in use.

It is a perfect Oven, doing everything required of it in the most superior manner. It will roast at the same time as many different kinds of meat as the oven can contain, and each piece will be perfectly sweet and free from the gases arising from the different varieties, as the gases are let off through an escape pipe at the top.

For baking bread and pastry this Oven is without a rival, as the heat is regulated by dampers at the bottom, and is under the perfect control of the operator. It is not excelled in point of economy as the heat required is generated within the oven. The material from which it is manufactured being a non-conductor, and constructed with air-chambers, there is no radiation of heat, and a small quantity of fuel will keep it going for hours.

Seven sizes are manufactured suitable for the smallest private family, or for steamers and hotels of the largest class.

No. 3 is especially adapted to the use of private families, being a convenient place to heat water for tea.

The undersigned is prepared to manufacture and sell the above Ovens, and Rights for the same in any city or town in the State of Maine.

R. S. STEVENS.

South Paris, June 6, 1863. je8dtf

BLOOMER'S

Superior Bark Mills.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform Tanners in Maine, that he is Agent for the sale of Bloomer's Superior Bark Mills, manufactured in the State of New York, and extensively used there.

These mills can be seen in operation at Wm. Gray's Tannery, Portland, Allen & Warren's, Fryeburg, and J. L. Horne, Norway, Me.

For particulars in regard to the advantages claimed for this mill, see Circulars which will be sent on application. J. M. SOUTHWICK,

my30 d3m* 256 Congress Street....BOSTON.

PAINT! PAINT!

WINTER'S METALLIC BROWN PAINT recommends itself. It is a pure oxide of Iron and Manganese. It mixes readily with Linseed Oil, taking two gallons less per 100 lbs. than any mineral paint, and possesses more body than any other paint; it forms a glossy, unfading, durable *metallic coat*, protecting wood from decay, and iron and other metals from rust or corrosion.

It does not require grinding, and is warranted to give satisfaction for painting Railway Cars, Iron Bridges, Houses, Barns, Shingles and decks of Ships, tin and shingle roofs, &c., &c.

H. N. F. MARSHALL & CO.,

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers, Sole Agents for N. E States—Store 78 BROAD ST., BOSTON.

je18 d3m

Notice.

THE partnership under the name of D. Cammett & Son being dissolved by the death of the senior partner, the business of the late firm will be settled by the junior partner, who will continue the Block and Pump making business at the old stand, No. 99 Commercial street, head of Portland Pier.

JOHN CAMMETT.

je30 2wd

MARINE

Railway Chains and Track Irons

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of Marine Railway and other Chains, in the United States and British North America, manufactured by HENRY WOOD & CO., of Liverpool, Great Britain, and is now prepared to receive orders for Marine Railway Chains, made to order and to pattern, with the Sprocket wheel to match, and warranted to fit. These chains are made of an iron peculiarly suited to this purpose, which, by actual test, shows its average breaking strain to be 36 tons per inch of sectional area. Parties wishing good and reliable chains will do well to examine those in actual service.

Marine Railway Track Irons are drilled with the countersunk holes and the Bolts to match; also, Spikes of all kinds, Screw Bolts, Lag Screws, and all kinds of forging done to order, and of quality and quantity to suit.

Mr. C. feels confident he can supply the above articles on as favorable terms as can be obtained elsewhere. Address HORACE I. CRANDALL,

Sub-marine Engineer,

jan10 '62 d1awly* NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

A Field of Grass for Sale.

IN Westbrook, (one mile from the city) containing nearly 20 acres, will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately.

JAS. R. LUNT & CO.,

jy7 3t 108 Middle Street.

Book, Card & Fancy Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRESS.

FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the detection and conviction of any person or persons stealing papers from the doors of our subscribers.

dec25 PUBLISHERS OF THE PRESS.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE

To Passengers Going West.

NO COMBINATION!

Great Reduction of Fare!

Via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

FROM PORTLAND, DANVILLE AND YARMOUTH JUNCTIONS, TO DETROIT.

First Class	$14.00
Second Class	12.00
To Detroit and Return, 1st class	25.00

CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, and all LAKE MICHIGAN PORTS, via Lake Steamers from Sarnia.

First Class	$18.00
Second Class	12.00

Close Connections made at Detroit with all trains for the West, North and South.

Superb Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

American money received at par for Sleeping Car Berths and for meals at refreshment stations.

Tickets from DETROIT to all points West, North and South, can be procured on arrival of Grand Trunk Trains at Detroit. Passengers, by this arrangement, will effect a saving of at least $4.80 each, over all other routes.

THROUGH TICKETS can be procured at the REDUCED RATES, at all of the principal Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices in Maine and the Provinces, at the Company's Agencies, BOSTON and BANGOR, and at all the principal Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.
S. SHACKELL, General Eastern Agent, Boston.

Bangor Office, 22 West Market Square.

W. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor.

june13 d1m

PORTLAND, SACO & PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

Commencing April 6th, 1863.

Passenger Trains will leave the Station, Canal street, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Portland for Boston, at 8.45 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portland at 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave Portsmouth for Portland, at 10.00 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

These trains will take and leave passengers at way stations.

Freight trains leave Portland and Boston daily.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Sup't.

Portland, Mar. 10, 1863. je8 edtf

Sarnia Line.

New Summer Route to the West,

—VIA—

Grand Trunk Railway.

New Lines of Powerful Steamers

—FROM—

Port Sarnia and Port Huron,

—TO—

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE, CHICAGO, SAULT STE MARIE, BRUCE MINES, ONTONAGON, and other Ports in

LAKES HURON, MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR.

On arrival of the Grand Trunk Trains from the East, the Steamers of the above Lines leave Port Sarnia and Port Huron in the following order:

MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO LINE.—Leave Port Sarnia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

GREEN BAY.—Leave Port Huron every Thursday evening.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.—Leave Port Huron every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, for all points on Lake Superior.

FOR SAGINAW AND LAKE HURON SHORE PORTS.—Leave Port Huron every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, calling at Port Salinac, Forest, Port Austin, Bay City, East Saginaw, Saginaw City.

In addition to the above, Grand Trunk Trains connect at Detroit with the Express Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, together affording an unexampled amount of accommodation to the traveling public.

Time Less and Fares Lower

than by any other route. Families moving West will find it to their advantage to call upon the Company's Agents, who will give favorable rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Horses, Wagons, and Household Goods.

For Fares, Rates of Freight, and other particulars, apply to S. SHACKELL, General Eastern Agent, Boston; Capt. W. FLOWERS, Bangor, Maine; and at all stations on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Through tickets can also be obtained at the principal Railroad and Ticket Offices in New England.

C. J. BRYDGES,

my14 d3mw4t MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday next, passenger trains will leave depot of Grand Trunk Railroad in Portland, for Lewiston and Auburn at 7.45 A. M.

For Bangor and all intermediate stations at 1.10 P. M. on arrival of trains from Boston.

Returning trains leave Lewiston and Auburn for Portland at 6.30 A. M.

Leave Bangor for Portland at 7.30 A. M. Both trains connect with through trains to Boston and Lowell.

Freight train leaves Portland daily for all stations on line of this road at 8 A. M.

Tickets sold at the depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Portland for all stations on this road.

EDWIN NOYES, *Supt.*

June 1, 1863. tf

ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1863, trains will leave Portland for Lewiston via *Brunswick*, at 1.00 and 8.15 P. M.

Leave Portland for Farmington, via Brunswick, at 1.00 P. M.

Leave Farmington for Bath and Portland, 9.10 A. M.

Leave Lewiston for Bath and Portland 6.00 and 11.40 A. M.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stage leaves Strickland's Ferry Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Livermore, Canton, Peru and Dixfield; returning opposite days.

Stage leaves Farmington for New Vineyard, New Portland and Kingfield, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, returning on Mondays and